



Daily Report—

East Asia

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Wednesday
23 November 1988**

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NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not previously disseminated in electronic form.

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Japan

Dollar Drops Against Yen After Bush Remarks

OW2211094588 Tokyo KYODO in English 0752 GMT
22 Nov 88

[Excerpt] Tokyo, Nov. 22 KYODO—The U.S. dollar dropped against the yen in Tokyo Tuesday after a comment by U.S. President-Elect George Bush that he would not raise taxes, closing at 121.78 yen, 0.74 yen below Monday's finish here.

Bush's remark raised questions about the upcoming Bush administration's ability to shrink the budget deficit, which in turn triggered the dollar selloffs, dealers said.

The closing rate was 0.07 yen below the opening rate of 121.85 yen.

The central trading rate sagged to 121.70 yen from Monday's 122.50 yen.

The Bank of Japan intervened intermittently in the market to come to the rescue of the embattled U.S. currency and bought an estimated 200 million to 300 million dollars, dealers said.

A dealer at a major trust bank said, "the central bank's intervention made it difficult for us to wage a strong assault on the dollar."

Dealers said the market paid little heed to a supportive comment by Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa that the Japanese monetary authorities would continue to intervene to bolster the dollar.

The dollar moved between 121.60 yen and 121.85 yen, compared with Monday's range of 122.37-60 yen.

Spot volume came to 5,476 million dollars against Monday's 3,077 million dollars and swap deals to 9,092 million dollars against 11,726 million dollars.

In forward trading, the discount on three-month contracts widened to 1.46 yen from Monday's 1.45 yen and that on six-month deals to 2.75 yen from 2.73 yen.

"Unless the U.S. Government spells out concrete measure to slash the budget deficit, the dollar's slide will not be halted," one dealer said. [passage omitted]

Steel Exports to U.S. To Fall Short of Ceiling

OW2211075588 Tokyo KYODO in English 1242 GMT
21 Nov 88

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 21 KYODO—Japan's exports of steel mill products to the United States in 1988 are considered certain to be far short of the ceiling, industry sources said Monday.

The Japan Iron and Steel Exporters' Association said that Japanese shipments of steel mill products to the U.S. in the first nine months of the year totaled 2.95 million tons, or annualized 3.94 million tons, well below the "voluntary-restraint" limit of 5.6 million tons for the year.

Of the 5.6 million tons, 450,000 tons may be carried over to 1989, leaving a ceiling of 5.15 million tons. At the present pace, Japanese exports to the U.S. for the whole of the year will be about 1.2 million tons short of the 5.15 million ton limit, the sources said.

They attributed the poor exports chiefly to brisk domestic sales to meet strong domestic demand. Also, because of bearish trends in the U.S. market, Japanese mills are not finding exports of steel products to the U.S. very remunerative, they said.

U.S. Plans To Probe Construction Market

OW2311092388 Tokyo KYODO in English 1222 GMT
21 Nov 88

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 21 KYODO—The Office of the U.S. Trade Representative (USTR) has started an investigation on the accessibility of Japan's construction market, a leader of the Japanese construction industry said Monday.

However, Hajime Sako, chairman of the Japan Federation of Construction Contractors, dismissed concern that a Japan-U.S. feud over access to the Japanese market for U.S. contractors threatens to flare up again.

He pointed out that a larger number of U.S. contractors have entered the Japanese market than was generally expected when Japan and the United States reached an agreement on the construction market issue at the end of last March.

Sako said that it remains to be seen whether the USTR will also ask his federation for written testimony in its current investigation.

The USTR is seeking written testimonies from contractors, scholars, and other experts, and government authorities in both countries regarding how far the Japanese construction market has been opened, Sako said.

The USTR probe is based on Section 302 of the U.S. omnibus trade law enacted last August. The clause calls for the start of such an investigation within 90 days after the coming into force of the law.

The closing date of the USTR's public notice on investigation under the law is November 21, with the parties concerned required to submit written testimonies within 30 days of that date.

The investigation will be terminated if Japan is found to be living up to the bilateral agreement on the construction market accessibility.

Government To Ask U.S. To Stop Action
*OW2211074588 Tokyo KYODO in English 0618 GMT
22 Nov 88*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 22 KYODO—The Japanese Government will ask the United States to stop a possible probe into Japanese construction market barriers at a bilateral committee meeting in December, Construction Ministry sources said Tuesday.

The sources said that the ministry decided on this following a decision by the U.S. Trade Representative (USTR) Office to make such an investigation based the U.S. omnibus trade law enacted last August.

The clause calls for the start of such a probe within 90 days after the coming into force of the law. This period has now elapsed.

The sources said that the USTR move has come despite bilateral negotiations on the matter held in May.

Claiming that the Japanese construction market is basically open, the sources said the bilateral accord on the issue is an extraordinary measure to help U.S. firms become acquainted with the Japanese market.

The meeting in December is being held to monitor how far the Japanese construction market has been opened.

China Committee Members Meet Takeshita
*OW2111154288 Tokyo KYODO in English 1229 GMT
21 Nov 88*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 21 KYODO—Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita reassured an 11-member Chinese delegation Monday that Japan will never become a major military power, Foreign Ministry officials said.

Takeshita, who met with the Chinese group at his official residence for about 40 minutes, said Japan and China can solve any problem on the basis of the 1972 joint communique and the 1978 peace treaty.

The prime minister made the comment in response to Zhang Xiangshan, leader of the China-Japan 21st Century Friendship Committee, who urged the settlement of a dispute over the ownership of a dormitory for Chinese students in Kyoto, Foreign Ministry officials said.

China says that the 1987 Osaka High Court ruling, which approved Taiwan's ownership of the Kokuryo dormitory, runs counter to the 1972 communique in which Japan recognized Beijing as the sole legitimate government of China.

Chinese Ambassador to Japan Yang Zhenya and Kazutoshi Hasegawa, head of the Foreign Ministry's Asian Affairs Bureau, were present at the meeting.

The bilateral friendship committee, an advisory body to both governments, had three days of discussions in Tokyo and Nikko, Tochigi Prefecture, between Friday and Sunday.

Meets With Foreign Minister Uno
*OW2211074888 Tokyo KYODO in English 0542 GMT
22 Nov 88*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 22 KYODO—Zhang Xiangshan, leader of the Chinese delegation to the just-ended Japan-China 21st Century Committee meeting, paid a courtesy call Tuesday on Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno at the Foreign Ministry.

During the 30-minute meeting, Zhang told Uno that Japan was in a good position to contribute to the achievement of worldwide peace and economic prosperity, which he said would also benefit China's ongoing modernization drive, according to ministry officials.

On the outcome of the fifth 3-day meeting of the 21st Century Committee which ended Sunday, Tadao Ishikawa, president of Keio University and chairman of the Japanese team, told reporters that representatives from the 2 countries exchanged frank views on bilateral and international affairs.

After meeting Uno together with Zhang, Ishikawa said the two sides shared the view that signs of detente has begun to appear and that the political trend is changing from conflict to dialogue.

Ishikawa said that members of both delegations agreed that Japan and China should maintain friendly and stable bilateral relations and positively contribute to the progress and development of mankind.

On bilateral issues, the Chinese side expressed its concern that Japan might again become a military power. It also called on Japan to make more investments in China to help its economic development.

Referring to the issue of the Kokuryo student dormitory in Kyoto, the Chinese side said that there are still a few problems to be solved between the two countries.

The Osaka High Court ruled last year that the Kokuryo student dormitory belonged to Taiwan. China claims that the ruling contradicts the 1972 joint communique in which Japan recognized Beijing as the sole legitimate government of China.

The two sides also agreed to study the issue of the growing number of Chinese students in Japan, Ishikawa said.

Government Adjusts COCOM Regulations

OW2211075888 Tokyo KYODO in English 1407 GMT
21 Nov 88

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 21 KYODO—The Japanese Government Monday began taking steps to meet the expected revision of COCOM [Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Controls] regulations and to tighten the export curbs on chemicals liable to be used materials for chemical weapons.

The Ministry of international Trade and Industry submitted to the vice ministers' meeting Monday draft amendments to two cabinet orders concerning the control of export trade and foreign exchange.

The amendments are due to go into effect December 20 after approval by the cabinet Tuesday.

In regard to the COCOM rules, control will be eased on 32 items and tightened on 31, MITI officials said.

The officials said some types of four-axis milling machines, so far embargoed, will be released from the embargo list. So will some kinds of gallium arsenide transistors for satellite communications.

On the other hand, special-metal coating technology and large-output diesel engines, usable as tank engines, will be added to the embargo list.

Three chemicals, including trimethyl phosphite, will be newly subjected to export control, since they are liable to be used as materials for chemical weapons, the officials said.

In regard to the projected curbs on the export of missile-related equipment and technology, the export of 33 items, including rocket parts, to any destination, will require a prior permit from the minister of international trade and industry, they said.

Defense Budget Passes 1 Percent Ceiling

OW2211043988 Tokyo KYODO in English 0316 GMT
22 Nov 88

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 22 KYODO—The total defense budget for Fiscal 1988 will reach 1.023 percent GNP due to pay increases approved by the cabinet Tuesday, the director general of the Defense Agency said.

Kichiro Tazawa told a news conference the pay increase to Defense Agency employees would push the total defense budget up by 0.01 percent of the GNP to reach 3.74 trillion yen.

Tazawa said approximately 36.6 billion yen would be spent on salaries to agency employees, according to the partially revised salary standards law.

North Korea

Commentator Urges Movement in North-South Talks

SK2311022688 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
1150 GMT 18 Nov 88

[Commentary by station commentator Kim Myong-nam: "Why is the Discussion of Issues Being Delayed?"]

[Text] As has been reported, on 17 November, the sixth meeting between parliamentary delegates from the North and the South was held to prepare for a North-South joint parliamentary meeting. The meeting was held at the South side of Panmunjom. This meeting was held within 90 days of the first meeting between the lawmakers of both sides and within one month of the fifth meeting. This meeting was held in an atmosphere in which practical possibilities for solving the issue of peace in the country were being newly formed. Therefore, the whole nation hoped for good results in this meeting. However, the results of the meeting fell considerably short of the expectations of the nation.

Of course, we must consider it positive that, with regard to the form of a parliamentary meeting, an agreement was reached on the issue of the procedures of opening and closing meetings; the number of participants at meetings for discussing the basic issues; formation of an executive committee and steering committee; and the method of the final approval of bills. However, no agreement favoring a representative meeting as the form of the meeting for discussing the basic issues was reached. And as was the case in previous meetings, no agreement was reached in the discussion of the issue of the agenda items for the meeting. However, it was revealed that, even though an agreement can be reached without much difficulty, it was very difficult to make progress in the discussion.

Then, the question is why no progress was made at the meeting and why discussions on the issues have been delayed. This is related to the insincere attitude of the South Korean side in the dialogue.

As is known, out of a single desire to solve, at the earliest date, important issues that are related to the nation's fate by concluding the meeting of both sides as soon as possible and by providing plenary parliamentary meetings to discuss basic issues, we proposed an epoch-making revised bill after again making considerable concessions. With regard to the form of the meeting, our side's newly revised bill sufficiently accommodated the South side's proposals. Ours was a proposal that accepted the South side's proposals—that all the lawmakers of both sides participate in the opening and closing meetings at the joint parliamentary meeting—as they are, and that we advanced after reasonably revising the South side's opinion on the issue of the form and procedures of the meeting. Also, we again demanded that

the agenda items of the meeting be the issues of announcing a joint nonaggression declaration and realizing cooperation and exchange between the North and the South in various fields.

However, even while saying that it is putting forth new proposals, the South side repeated demands that are in essence identical to its previous ones. In the form of the meeting, it proposed that representative talks attended by some 20 representatives from each side be held to discuss the agenda items. As it did in the past, it also proposed that three agenda items—the issue of human and material exchange and cooperation between the South and the North, including the issue of resuming the Red Cross talks and economic talks; the issue of a nonaggression declaration; and the issue of holding summit talks—be chosen. Also, the South side, while finding fault with the procedures of the meeting which is no problem at all, delayed the discussion of the issues. Even though it agreed to form an executive body and a joint steering committee that are necessary in case a representative meeting is held, the South side insisted in an unreasonable and self-contradictory manner that it cannot accept the form of a representative meeting.

It is beyond question that the South Korean side insisted on such unreasonable proposals and assumed an insincere attitude based upon an unchanged concept and position on the issues of dialogue, peace, and peaceful reunification. The representative meeting that they demanded is a method of negotiations based upon an outmoded concept of confrontation. Also, the proposals by the South side related to the issue of the agenda items plainly shows that instead of working to solve the pending issues before the nation, including easing tensions and preventing war, they are attempting to continue to exist as strangers through exchanges of human resources and materials and promoting trade between the North and South.

We can see the true intention of the South Korean rulers when viewed from the fact that they are working hard to promote the northern policy in order to make two Koreas an accomplished fact through cross-recognition and that they conducted a civil defense exercise throughout South Korea two days before this meeting to instill a sense of confrontation and war. The South side's parliamentary representatives, while following the authorities, are moving according to the line of confrontation and division. This is a basic element that delays discussion on the issues. The South side should discard the wrong attitude in the dialogue and should show sincerity in discussing the issues.

Seoul Students Attack U.S. Cultural Center
SK2211043888 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0432 GMT 22 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 22 (KCNA)—Over 50 Seoul students fiercely attacked the "U.S. Cultural Centre" in Seoul at around 12:30 on November 21, according to a report.

They drove in a small bus and a car to the "U.S. Cultural Centre" in Street No. 1, Ulchi Road, Central District and charged into the building, hurling home-made bombs and shouting anti-U.S. slogans.

The policemen on guard, taken aback, frantically pounced upon the students, firing tear gas canisters. But the students forced their way up to a library on the second floor, sending shivers down the spines of the U.S. imperialists and the military fascist clique.

They beat down four rampaging policemen with iron pipes and square sticks and disappeared.

Daily Denounces U.S. Remarks
SK2311050888 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0455 GMT 23 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 23 (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialist aggressors, upset by Seoul students' raid upon the "U.S. Cultural Centre" on November 21, made public next day a "statement" of the U.S. Department of State insulting the South Korean students and people who rose in the anti-U.S. struggle for independence as an "insignificant minority" and openly threatening that "violent action is unproductive" and "only produces another violence."

NODONG SINMUN today in a signed commentary denounces this as an open challenge to the South Korean students and people aspiring after independence against the U.S. and an arrogant act of the occupier who look down upon and insult the colonial people.

It goes on:

The U.S. imperialist aggressors themselves know that the anti-U.S. sentiments of the South Korean people were not touched off by temporary excitement or an accidental occasion and are not limited to some students.

Deliberately turning blind eyes to this stark fact, the U.S. state department insulted and threatened students with the anachronistic and trite sophism that the majority of the South Korean people regard the United States as a "friendly nation" and want the preservation of the "relations of cooperation for security" with the United States. This shows once again that the U.S. imperialists are brazen-faced wretches who say at random to justify their colonial rule. It betrays their extreme uneasiness and apprehensions about their colonial rule shaking to the foundation and exposes their desperate attempt to block the massive anti-U.S. movement of the people at the point of the bayonet and keep their colonial rule.

'Dissident' Groups in South Issue Statement
SK1911110188 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1014 GMT 19 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 19 (KCNA)—The Youth Federation of the Movement for Democracy and six other dissident youth organisations in the Seoul area on November 17 made public a joint statement and demanded the arrest and punishment of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan and Yi Sun-cha, according to a report.

Denouncing the "Democratic Justice Party," "government" and "prosecution" for taking an indecisive attitude despite the disclosure of the treacherous and anti-popular crimes and illicit money-hoarding of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan, the statement demanded that "Chon Tu-hwan, boss of the irregularities of the Fifth Republic, and Yi Sun-cha be arrested."

It stressed that "to immediately arrest and punish the Chon couple is the way of settling the Kwangju massacre, murder at the Samchong Education Corps (brainwashing education corps), gag on the press and irregularities of the Fifth Republic."

South Teachers, Students Demand Education Reform
SK2111052888 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0517 GMT 21 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 21 (KCNA)—The "national teachers meeting for winning democratic educational law" was held at the Yoido Square in Seoul under the sponsorship of the South Korean Teachers Council, according to a report.

The meeting was attended by some 10,000 teachers and normal college students across South Korea.

The attendants adopted a resolution urging the puppet government authorities to guarantee three rights of labour of teachers, the voting rights of the Instruction Council and autonomous activities of students by a democratic revision of the educational law and compulsorily employ the graduates from the private normal colleges as teachers.

They demanded that "the ghosts of Japanese imperialist colonial education and military dictatorial education be expelled" in the educational domain, vowing to take the lead in realising education for national independence and democratic reunification.

At the end of the meeting, the protesters marched to the puppet National Assembly building where they strongly called for instituting a democratic educational law.

Then they got on about 100 buses they had driven to Seoul and staged a bus procession through Seoul streets for more than one hour.

Meanwhile, the South Korean Teachers Council declared that it would extensively launch a signature campaign from November 21 to win a democratic educational law and withdraw from the "educational federation", a "government"-financed organisation.

South Students Demand Arrest of Chon Couple
SK2111053088 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0522 GMT 21 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 21 (KCNA)—Some 2,000 students of seven universities in Seoul including Seoul University held campus ceremonies on November 18 to start grand marches for the arrest of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan and his wife, according to a report.

At that time some 700 students in various universities including Hanyang and Konguk Universities and University of Foreign Studies held a rally in Chongnyang-ri, Seoul, in demand of the punishment of Chon couple and called upon the entire people to turn out in the struggle for their arrest.

And some 500 students in Taegu demonstrated for the arrest of Chon couple.

Meanwhile, students raided the western district party office in Taejon, South Chungchong Province, of the "Democratic Justice Party", the private political party of the traitor No Tae-u.

Urged by bitter resentment at the No Tae-u group, they approached the district party office on the quiet and ran upstairs to the second floor at one breath and destroyed the furniture before disappearing.

Statement Calls for Arrest of Chon, No
SK2311042288 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0420 GMT 23 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 23 (KCNA)—The headquarters of struggle for the arrest and punishment of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan and his wife released a statement on November 21 in connection with the "National Assembly hearings" to probe into the truth of the Kwangju incident, according to a report.

Despite the subterfuge of some witnesses, it noted, the "hearings" made it clear that the December 12, 1979, incident through which the senior generals of the puppet army were removed and the Kwangju incident in May, 1980, were a "coup d'etat" of the fascist military forces headed by Chon Tu-hwan to seize "power".

"Therefore, Chon Tu-hwan and No Tae-u must be arrested on the charge of rebellion against the national constitution", it added.

76 Involved in Kwangju 'Honored' in South
SK1911112388 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1030 GMT 19 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 19 (KCNA)—Seventy-six of those who won ill-fame in the massacre to put down the Kwangju popular uprising in May 1980 were awarded "orders" and "commendations", according to a report.

This new fact was revealed by data submitted by the puppet general affairs department to the "National Assembly". Among those who were "honored" are the then Commander of the puppet Paratroopers Chong Ho-yong, Commander of the 20th Division Pak Chun-pyong, Commander of the 3rd Paratroopers Brigade Choe Se-chang and the commanders of the 11th and 7th Paratroopers Brigades.

The fact that the command of the puppet ground paratroopers and the 20th Infantry Division were awarded "group commendations" proved that the "paratroopers command" and the 20th Division played a more decisive role in the operation than the 31st Division then present in Kwangju.

The fact disclosed at the puppet National Assembly shows how desperately the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u military hooligans tried, wirepulled by the U.S. imperialists, to put down the righteous uprising of the Kwangju people.

The Kwangju popular uprising was a valiant popular resistance which broke out against the tyranny of the U.S. imperialists and the military fascist dictators and for independence, democracy and reunification.

Nevertheless, the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u military hooligans mobilised the puppet paratroopers and other large forces and various kinds of combat equipment for the indiscriminate massacre of peaceful demonstrators and staged a bloodbath—killing more than 5,000 and wounding over 14,000 people.

No matter what a crafty trick the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u group resort to in a bid to conceal the truth of the Kwangju massacre and put down the wrath of the people, history and the people are sure to bring the truth of the Kwangju incident to light and judge the criminals of the genocide.

Kwangju Said Offspring of Chon's Power Plot
SK2311043488 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0424 GMT 23 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 23 (KCNA)—"Hearings" on the Kwangju incident took place at the South Korean puppet National Assembly on November 18 and 19.

The testimonies of the puppet defense minister and martial law commander at the time of the Kwangju incident at the "hearings", contrary to what they had intended, vividly revealed that the incident was an offspring of the Chon Tu-hwan group's plot to usurp "power."

A South Korean radio said that the then puppet martial law commander Yi Hui-song "admitted the violation of the constitution" by the fascist military when he confessed that the expansion of the scope of the "martial law" on May 17, 1980, that touched off the Kwangju incident, was a step taken by the puppet military unilaterally without so much as the formal procedures of "National Assembly endorsement."

He also testified that the high-handed act of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan had manifested itself already in the December 12 "army purge coup" which set the beginning of the seizure of power by the traitor before the Kwangju incident.

Recalling that the Chon Tu-hwan group, on December 12, 1979, arrested the then puppet army chief of staff, Chong Sung-hwa, which was the prelude to the operation for elbowing out senior generals of the puppet army, without the approval of the "president," ignoring the "constitutional" procedures, he said "this was a tragic incident and was wrong."

Chu Yong-pok, the then puppet defense minister, confessed that the "emergency measure committee for national defense," the traitor Chon Tu-hwan's tool for grabbing "power," was "inaugurated" in May 1980 at the "proposal" of the "security command" headed by the traitor and he himself put up Chon Tu-hwan, "chairman of the committee," as the "successor to the president," thus he admitted that the usurpation of "power" was perpetrated by the fascist military.

He also admitted that the preliminary roundup of civilian politicians and students before the step of expanding the "martial law" went into force "was unilaterally carried out on the order of Chon Tu-hwan, the then chief of the joint investigation headquarters."

The truth of the so-called "rebellious plot" was also brought to light at the "hearings," a witness exposed the fact that it was fabricated by the fascist clique for removing political adversaries by tortures and intrigues.

Though the truth of the incident was clear enough, the "Democratic Justice Party" clan desperately attempted at the "hearings" to link the Kwangju incident with the fictitious "rebellious plot," once again standing naked as an accomplice of the Chon Tu-hwan group as it was yesterday.

The traitor Chon Tu-hwan, under the protection of the traitor No Tae-u, is persistently refusing to appear at the "hearings," thus inviting public censure.

Daily Urges Punishment of 'Murderers'

SK2311050488 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0450 GMT 23 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 23 (KCNA)—The No Tae-u group is trying to conceal its criminal acts with false testimonies even at the "hearings of the National Assembly special committee for the investigation into the truth of the Kwangju movement for democracy" which are being held, drawing attention of the South Korean people and the world. This shows that the truth of the Kwangju incident cannot be clarified correctly by the No Tae-u "government".

NODONG SINMUN says this in a signed commentary today.

The news analyst says:

At the "hearings" the "Democratic Justice Party" group, questioning the testifiers, did not dig up the criminal acts of the military group but despicably conspired to shift the blame on to the victims.

This tells that the No Tae-u "government" and his "Democratic Justice Party" are dens of criminals and butchers of the nation who committed the Kwangju bloodbath.

It is the traitor No Tae-u who dispatched armed forces under his command to Seoul for the "December 12 army purge coup" to establish the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist dictatorship and it is again he who rushed paratroopers of his Seoul "garrison command" to Kwangju to commit massacre of fellow countrymen in the Kwangju incident. It is also he who put his head together with military brass hats over elbowing out the Choe Kyu-ha "government" and fabricating the Chon Tu-hwan fascist "government."

How can this fellow clarify the Kwangju incident?

The clarification of the truth of the Kwangju incident and punishment of the butchers of the nation can be done only by the South Korean people, particularly the Kwangju citizens who underwent the sufferings caused by the military fascist group.

Reporters Call for Press Freedom in South

SK2211233688 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
2231 GMT 22 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 22 (KCNA)—The TONG-A Struggle Committee for Defence of Free Press and the Korean Struggle Committee for Defence of Free Press, organisations of those pressmen who were expelled from press organs during the rule of the traitor Pak Chong-hui, in their joint article said that press must be freed from power and capital and called for building the press anew, according to the South Korean paper HANGYORE SINMUN.

They continued:

In the great stream of history the press of South Korea should reflect on its past crime and it should be a means of expression of the popular masses desirous of democracy and national reunification, putting an end to the press history of disgrace and darkness.

They expressed indignation at the fact that the venal pressmen who served the "governments" of Pak Chong-hui and Chon Tu-hwan are not reflecting on their past crimes at all and talking about "democracy" and "democratic press," riding on the crest of the surging tide for democratization. It is clear that as long as these pressmen get their clutches on edition at press organs, the press of South Korea cannot liquidate the past.

Therefore, those pressmen who were dismissed from the TONG-A ILBO and the CHOSON ILBO under the "yusin system" and those pressmen who were expelled en masse in 1980 should be reinstated, stressed the two organisations.

South Dissident Groups Oppose Cheju Nuclear Base

SK2211043088 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0420 GMT 22 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 22 (KCNA)—Members of dissident organisations including the progressive political federation and students and citizens, more than 200 in all, held a citizens' meeting against the building of a nuclear military base in Mt. Songak, Cheju Island, in University Road, Chongno District, Seoul, on November 20 and demanded the withdrawal of this plan of the U.S. imperialists, according to a report.

In their statement at the rally they said:

Though more than 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons are already deployed in South Korea, it is planned to build nuclear military bases in many parts of Cheju Island. This means that the United States intends to interfere in the internal affairs and more openly commit economic aggression by taking advantage of its military support to the No Tae-u "regime".

They exposed the criminal scheme of the U.S. imperialists to build new airforce bases in Sosan in South Chungchong Province, Chungwon, North Chungchong Province, and Suwon, Kyonggi Province, besides Mt. Songak in Cheju Island, and strongly demanded that the No Tae-u "regime" promptly withdraw the plan to build nuclear military bases which will result in destruction by a nuclear war.

South Students 'Revere' Kim Il-song

SK1911064788 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0455 GMT 19 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 19 (KCNA)—A novel praising the great leader President Kim Il-song as the legendary hero of the anti-Japanese struggle has appeared at the bookstores in the university towns of South Korea to deeply move youth, students and people.

A South Korean newspaper said that this book praising the anti-Japanese armed struggle which was organized and led by the respected leader President Kim Il-song has a content of "worshipping him as the sun of Korea" and began to be put on sales from August.

The fact that the book praising the greatness of the respected leader is put on sales openly at the university towns drawing the great attention of students shows how ardently they revere him.

A youth named Pak Chae-so in Songdong District, Seoul, recently made a propaganda material titled "Road Toward National Liberation" carrying a photograph of President Kim Il-song and articles praising his greatness, and distributed copies of it to citizens and many handbills praising President Kim Il-song were scattered in various districts in Seoul.

A student in Kwangju emphasized that "our nation demonstrated its honor as a dignified nation in the world from the time when we held General Kim Il-song, the great sun and legendary hero of the anti-Japanese struggle, in high esteem at the head of the nation".

Noting that "to attend General Kim Il-song is a pride, happiness and honor of our nation", a student in Seoul ardently appealed: "There is a bright future for the reunification of the country because there is General Kim Il-song. The day of glory when the country will be liberated and the great general held in high esteem on the rostrum of reunification will surely come. Let us devote body and soul for that day."

People in South 'Revere' Chuche

SK2211114588 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
1055 GMT 22 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 22 (KCNA)—The number of the followers of the imperishable chuche idea, who deeply revere the great leader President Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, is rapidly growing among the South Korean people of all strata, according to radio "Voice of National Salvation."

Photographs of President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il appeared in TONGA ILBO on October 22 stirring the hearts of the South Korean people with unbounded reverence.

A certain Kim, an intellectual working at a publishing house in Seoul, said, looking up to the photographs of President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il:

I made a business trip abroad a few years ago. What excited me in those days was the greatest joy shown by people there seeing valuable books carrying photographs of President Kim Il-song and Mr. Kim Chong-il.

Later I could read those books through my intimate friend in the press circles of that country. I found they were famous books on the chuche idea founded by President Kim Il-song and being developed by Mr. Kim Chong-il and on their greatness.

The more I read them, the clearer I could picture the great appearance of President Kim Il-song and Mr. Kim Chong-il and the deeper my reverence grew for them who were devoting themselves to the cause of liberation of the nation and mankind.

He went on to say:

"I felt high pride in being a member of the nation which has them, the great leaders of our nation whom the world people look up to as the sun."

He further said:

The illustriousness of great men and the truth of their ideas are bound to be grasped by the people, however high the barrier may be.

This is eloquently proven by the realities of South Korea today where a sharply increasing number of people revere President Kim Il-song and Mr. Kim Chong-il as the sun of the nation and follow the chuche idea, the guiding idea of the times.

We can neither shun this truth of history nor remain an onlooker to it. We publishers whose mission is to disseminate and propagate the truth of history should widely publicise their greatness and the truth of the chuche idea across South Korea, keenly conscious of our tremendous mission.

His colleagues who heard his words attentively said in unison that "President Kim Il-song and Mr. Kim Chong-il are great men of the century," adding: We would strive to see that their chuche idea could be freely carried in the publications.

Struggle Against Japanese Remembered

SK2311110088 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
1023 GMT 23 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 23 (KCNA)—Gazettes of South Korean universities carried articles introducing the history of the anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and led by the great leader President Kim Il-song.

The gazette of Ewha Women's University in Seoul "NIDAE HAKPO" October 3 and the gazette of Yonsei University "YONSEI CHUNCHU" September 12 carried articles by researcher of the Hyondae Publishing House in South Korea Yi Han and lecturer of Hannam University Yi Chi-won titled "The Anti-Japanese Armed Struggle, The Lawful Development of The National Liberation Movement" and "On Tradition of The Anti-Japanese Armed Struggle and Its Inheritance", which introduced President Kim Il-song's history of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The articles said that knowledge of the great *chuche* idea founded by President Kim Il-song and the glorious revolutionary traditions is a key point in understanding the North.

They noted that since President Kim Il-song advanced the line of armed struggle for the first time the anti-Japanese national liberation movement of our country came to develop into an armed struggle, a new high stage, and gave a detailed account of it.

The articles pointed out: The anti-Japanese national liberation movements in our country included the Anti-Japanese Righteous Volunteers' Struggle, Independence Army Movement, Bourgeois Nationalist Movement, the Movement for Rebuilding the Party and the Revolutionary Trade Union and Farmers' Union Movement and others. But only the anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and led by President Kim Il-song was the armed struggle of highest form which had developed all the anti-Japanese national liberation movements onto a new higher stage.

The articles proved that it was thanks to the leadership of the anti-Japanese armed struggle by President Kim Il-song that the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle in Korea developed onto a higher stage in accordance with the *chuche*-based line of the nation.

In the whole course of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, he set forth *chuche*-based line of the Korean revolution and its strategical and tactical policies and wisely led the anti-Japanese armed struggle, said the articles.

They said in detail that at the first stage of the anti-Japanese armed struggle (December 1931-February 1936) he set forth the line of starting an armed struggle and establishing guerrilla bases in the form of liberated district at the Mingyuegou meeting in December 1931, and had since wisely led the founding of the anti-Japanese guerrilla army, establishment of guerrilla bases in the area along the River Tuman and the struggle to implement the line of the people's revolutionary government; at the second stage (February 1936-August 1940) he led the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle centering on bases of Mt. Paektu to a great upsurge on a nationwide scale, commanding the main force of the Korean people's revolutionary army; and at the third stage (August 1940-August 1945) he put forward a policy

of actively meeting a great event of the national liberation at the Xiaohaerbaling meeting and led the struggle for the liberation of the country.

The revolutionary traditions established during the anti-Japanese armed struggle has become a historical root for party and state building in the northern half of the country, the articles stressed.

In particular, the articles pointed out, the ten-point programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland was the immediate one of the anti-Japanese armed struggle which raised all the tasks to establish a people's government in Korea and carry on the anti-imperialist, antifeudal democratic revolution, and after the country was liberated, it had been carried forward to be the 20-point platform of the North Korean Provisional People's Committee and tasks of people's democratic reforms and it indicated the road to the building of an independent and sovereign state such as party building, the establishment of the people's government and armed forces building in the northern half of the country.

The articles added: the anti-Japanese revolutionary traditions founded by President Kim Il-song have become the most precious asset and serve as a standard in the way of life all over society in the northern half of the country.

Romanian, Ugandan Papers Support Peace Proposal
SK2211234688 Pyongyang KCNA in English
2225 GMT 22 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 22 (KCNA)—The public circles of different countries expressed support to the four principles for a guarantee of peace on the Korean peninsula and package of peace initiatives put forward at the joint meeting of the Central People's Committee, the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly and the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Romanian paper SCINTEIA said that the new proposals of the DPRK are characterized by ardent patriotism and a high sense of responsibility for the destiny of the Korean nation because the new proposals have constructive contents. It noted that these proposals conform with the necessity to guarantee peace in this region of Asia and to make every effort for the promotion of international cooperation and understanding.

The Ugandan paper TAIFA EMPYA reported that President Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people, stated in his report at the meeting celebrating the 40th anniversary of the DPRK founding that in order to provide a guarantee of peace on the Korean peninsula a peace agreement should be signed between the DPRK and the United States, the non-aggression declaration adopted between the North and the South, U.S. Armed Forces and their nuclear weapons should be withdrawn from South Korea and the phased drastic arms reduction

of the North and the South be realized. The France-Korea Friendship Association stressed in its statement issued on November 9 in support of the DPRK's package peace overture that this overture is a realistic one acceptable for everyone as it put forward the way to ease the tension and achieve a durable peace on the Korean peninsula, clear South Korea of foreign armed forces present there for over 40 years and their nuclear weapons and realize the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. The statement expressed the belief that this overture would be also fully supported by the world's people who aspire after peace and independence.

Polish Official Supports Peace Plan

SK2311100588 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
1004 GMT 23 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 23 (KCNA)—Poland actively supports all the initiatives and efforts of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the reunification of the country such as the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea, the conversion of the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone and dialogue between the North and the South which are included in its comprehensive peace proposals, declared Polish Foreign Minister Tadeusz Olechowski.

He said this when he met with the DPRK Foreign Ministry delegation headed by Vice Minister Yi In-kyu on November 18.

Pak Song-chol Meets IZVESTIYA Delegation

SK2111105788 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
1023 GMT 21 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 21 (KCNA)—Vice-President Pak Song-chol, on November 21 met and had a friendly conversation with the delegation of the Soviet Paper IZVESTIYA headed by Vladimir Sevruk, its first deputy editor-in-chief at the Mansudae Assembly Hall. Present on the occasion were Kang Chong-chol, first deputy editor-in-chief of MINJU CHOSON, and Boris Morozov, minister counsellor of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang.

WPK Delegation Departs for Soviet Union

SK2111111988 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
1038 GMT 21 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 21 (KCNA)—A delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea led by So Kwan-hui, secretary of the WPK Central Committee, left Pyongyang on November 21 for a visit to the Soviet Union.

It was farewelled at the airport by Secretary of the WPK Central Committee Hwang Chang-yop and Soviet Ambassador to Korea Gennadiy Bartoshevich.

Ho Chong-suk Meets Soviet Women's Delegation

SK2211042888 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0416 GMT 22 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 22 (KCNA)—Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, met and had a friendly conversation at the Mansudae Assembly Hall with the Soviet Women Delegation headed by Alevtina Fedulova, first vice-chairman of the Soviet women's committee, on a visit to Korea.

Present there were Kang Chom-suk, secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union, and an official of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang.

Joint Shipbuilding Accord Signed With USSR

SK2311044488 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0432 GMT 23 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 23 (KCNA)—A 1991-1995 agreement on economic and scientific-technological cooperation in shipbuilding was signed in Pyongyang on November 21 between the DPRK Ministry of Shipbuilding Industry and the USSR Ministry of Shipbuilding.

Delegation Leaves for USSR; Bulgarians Arrive

SK2111114188 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
1039 GMT 21 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 21 (KCNA)—A delegation of Kim Il-song Higher Party School led by its Deputy Director Yi Su-kun left here today by air for a visit to the Soviet Union.

A delegation of RABOTNICHESKO DELO, the organ of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, headed by its Editor-in-Chief Radoslav Radev arrived in Pyongyang yesterday by train.

Hwang Chang-yop Meets With Bulgarians

SK2311112088 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
1036 GMT 23 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 23 (KCNA)—Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, today met and conversed in a friendly atmosphere with the delegation of RABOTNICHESKO DELO, the organ of the central committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, led by its Editor-in-Chief Radoslav Radev.

Present there were Deputy Editor-in-Chief of NODONG SINMUN Kang Tok-so and Bulgarian Ambassador to Korea Petur Danailov.

Anniversary of Joint Accord With PRC Marked
SK2311045888 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0438 GMT 23 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 23 (KCNA)—The External Economy Commission and the Ministry of Culture and Art gave a reception at the Ongnyu Restaurant on the evening of November 22 to mark the 35th anniversary of the signing of the agreement on economic and cultural cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of China.

Addressing the reception, Chong Song-nam, minister of external economic affairs, said:

The cooperative relations between Korea and China in economy and culture have been constantly expanded and developed over the last 35 years since the signing of the agreement on economic and cultural cooperation.

Referring to the enormous achievements made by the fraternal Chinese people in their efforts to build socialism with Chinese characteristics, true to the militant tasks set by the third plenary meeting of the 11th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the 13th National Congress of the party, he wished them greater success in their future struggle to realise the four modernisations and reunify the whole of China under the leadership of the CPC.

Chinese Ambassador to Korea Wen Yezhan spoke next.

He said that the development of the economic and cultural relations between China and Korea is in accord with the interests of the two peoples and is of weighty importance in defending peace in the Far East.

The comprehensive reunification proposals advanced at the joint meeting of the Central People's Committee, the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly and the Administration Council of the DPRK held some time ago are another important measure taken by the Workers' Party and the Government of Korea to ease the situation on the Korean peninsula and promote the cause of the peaceful reunification of the country, he said, adding: We highly estimate and fully support those proposals.

The stand of the Chinese party and government is invariable in supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, he stressed.

O Il-hyon-Led WPK Delegation Leaves for China
SK2311111488 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1016 GMT 23 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 23 (KCNA)—A friendship visiting group of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by O Il-hyon, secretary of the South Hamgyong provincial party committee, left here for China today by air.

Choe Ui-ung Hosts Swedish NNSC Members
SK2311042088 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0418 GMT 23 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 23 (KCNA)—Major General Choe Ui-ung, senior member of our side to the Military Armistice Commission, gave a reception on the evening of November 21 for Maj. general Jan Brin, outgoing Swedish member of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission (NNSC) and Maj. General Finn Werner, newly appointed Swedish member.

Present there were officials concerned, the member of the Chinese People's Volunteers (CPV) of the Korean-Chinese side to the Military Armistice Commission, members of the CPV liaison office and NNSC members and staffers of Czechoslovakia, Poland and Switzerland.

Speeches were made at the reception which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Gathering Marks Anniversary of Treaty With MPR
SK2311042488 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0422 GMT 23 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 23 (KCNA)—The Foreign Ministry arranged a friendship gathering on November 21 on the occasion of the second anniversary of the signing of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Mongolian People's Republic.

Present on invitation were Mongolian Ambassador to Korea Perenlein Urjinhundeb and his embassy officials.

Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Cha Pong-chu and other officials concerned were on hand.

Speeches were made there.

The gathering took place in a friendly atmosphere.

Cuban Ambassador Meets With Pak Song-chol
SK2311112488 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1017 GMT 23 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 23 (KCNA)—Vice-President Pak Song-chol met and had a talk at the Mansudae Assembly Hall with Cuban Ambassador to Korea Ricardo Danza Sigas who paid a farewell call on him on November 23.

Present on the occasion was Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Hyong-u.

Holds Talks With Yi Kun-mo

SK2311112688 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
1018 GMT 23 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 23 (KCNA)—Premier of the Administration Council Yi Kun-mo met and had a talk with Cuban Ambassador to Korea Ricardo Danza Sigas who paid a farewell call on him on November 23.

Present on the occasion was Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Hyong-u.

Kim Il-song Receives New Afghan Envoy

SK2211121688 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
1102 GMT 22 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 22 (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on November 22 received credentials from Hashmatullah Kayhani, newly appointed ambassador e.p. of the Republic of Afghanistan to Korea.

Present at the presentation ceremony were Kim Yong-nam, vice-premier and foreign minister, and an official of the Afghan Embassy.

After receiving credentials President Kim Il-song had a conversation with the ambassador.

He received a gift from the latter.

Yi Chong-ok Holds Talks With Mozambique Premier

SK1911062188 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0444 GMT 19 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 19 (KCNA)—Talks between the delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea led by Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president, and the delegation of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party (Frelimo Party) led by Mario Fernandes da Graca Machungo, member of the Political Bureau of the Frelimo Party Central Committee and prime minister, were held in Maputo on November 16.

Present at the talks on our side were the members of the WPK delegation and the DPRK ambassador to Mozambique and on the opposite side were the minister of agriculture, a vice-minister of foreign affairs and a vice-minister of foreign trade who are members of the Frelimo Party Central Committee and other officials concerned.

The talks took place in a friendly atmosphere.

Kim Il-song Receives Gifts From Zimbabwe's Mugabe

SK2211050688 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0500 GMT 22 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 22 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received gifts from Comrade Robert G. Mugabe, first secretary and president of the Central Committee of the Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front and president of the Republic of Zimbabwe.

The gifts include three kinds of rare animals of Africa and seedlings of six species of trees which are found only on the African Continent.

Benin President Supports Reunification

SK2011103688 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0840 GMT 20 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 20 (KCNA)—The Benin party, government and people have always actively supported all the policies and reasonable proposals for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea put forward by the great leader President Kim Il-song, said Benin President Mathieu Kerekou.

Korea must be reunified independently and peacefully in accordance with President Kim Il-song's policy, he noted, adding: The Benin people will as ever support invariably and firmly the Korean people's cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The Benin president was speaking at his meeting on November 11 with a delegation of lecturers of the Workers' Party of Korea on a visit to Benin.

Ethiopian Government Economic Delegation Arrives

SK2211051088 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0504 GMT 22 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 22 (KCNA)—An Ethiopian Government economic delegation headed by Yoseph Muleta, minister of state farms development, arrived in Pyongyang on November 21.

It was met at the airport by Chong Song-nam, minister of external economic affairs, and the charge d'affaires ad interim of the Ethiopian Embassy in Pyongyang.

A reception was given yesterday by the Administration Council for the delegation.

Envoys to Guinea Visit Kim Il-song Institute

SK2211114288 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
1038 GMT 22 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 22 (KCNA)—Diplomatic envoys of Tanzania, Mali, Sierra Leone, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Senegal and Nigeria to Guinea visited the Kim Il-song Agro-Scientific Institute on November 14.

They saw the exhibition hall and laboratory of the institute and its other agronomical research facilities and farm tools and watched rice harvesting in fields.

They expressed deep emotion at the great concern and disinterested care shown by the great leader President Kim Il-song for the development of agriculture in Guinea. They said the harvest of 5 tons 600 kilograms of rice from each hectare by the institute this year is a miracle of Africa.

They pointed to the need to strengthen interchange of agricultural science and technology and scientific information among West African countries.

Stock-Breeding Plan Signed With UNDP

SK2211042488 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0414 GMT 22 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 22 (KCNA)—An agreement was reached in Pyongyang on November 21 on cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United Nations Development Programme in the stock-breeding development plan.

According to the agreement, the UNDP will render cooperation in the introduction of technology for the multiplication of young domestic animals in the DPRK and thus contribute to increasing livestock products.

The document of cooperation was signed by a DPRK official concerned and Carl Wiberg, resident representative of the UNDP in Pyongyang.

Kim Chong-il, Ho Tam Attend Circus Performance

SK2311041688 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0411 GMT 23 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 23 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, saw Monday a circus performance given by graduates of the fourth term of the Pyongyang Acrobatic School.

He was accompanied by Ho Tam, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Chang Chol, member of the WPK Central Committee and minister of culture and art; Paek In-chun,

member of the WPK Central Committee and chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of the Unions of Literature and Arts of Korea; and officials concerned.

Put on the stage were "Playing With Rope," "Riding on Unicycles," "Circular Flying," "Seesawing Balance," "Horse-Riding Warriors" and other circus, juggling and interlude pieces.

The performance showed well the proud image of the grown-up acrobatic reserves and part of chuche-based acrobatic art which is brilliantly developing.

After seeing the performance, Comrade Kim Chong-il expressed great satisfaction with the excellent performance of circus items requiring high artistic mechanism given by the graduates after their energetic and assiduous efforts to arm themselves firmly with the chuche theory of circus and cultivate artistic skill during their school days, and highly estimated their success.

He gave important tasks to further intensify the work of training acrobatic reserves in a far-sighted way and further develop the acrobatic art of our country.

Saying that one of important matters in developing circus to the liking of our people is to train many competent acrobatic reserves, he laid stress on improving the quality of education to train reserves more successfully.

He noted that our circus should be developed in conformity with the ideological sentiments of our vibrant times and that more good works which foster boldness and bravery among people and exalt the stamina and wisdom of the nation should be created and their level steadily raised.

He pointed out that acrobats should actively present circus to youth and working people of all strata so as to dynamically encourage them performing proud feats in the new 200-day campaign.

Kang Hui-won Attends Income Distribution Meeting

SK1811005788 *Pyongyang Domestic Service*
in Korean 0100 GMT 16 Nov 88

[Excerpts] This is a recorded report from the site of meeting for account settlement and income distribution at the Mangyongdae cooperative farm. [passage omitted]

Present at the meeting were Comrade Kang Hui-won, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, responsible secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Party Committee and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee and functionaries of party, administration and economic organizations of the city and districts, together with members of the farm. [passage omitted]

Pak Song-chol, Choe Kwang Attend Memorial
SK2011104588 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0834 GMT 20 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 20 (KCNA)—A Pyongyang meeting was held yesterday in memory of the 30th anniversary of the death of Comrade Yu Kyong-su, a communist revolutionary fighter.

Present there were Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president, and other cadres and anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters.

In his memorial address General Choe Kwang, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army, said that Comrade Yu Kyong-su was a fine son of our people and a true communist revolutionary who devoted his whole life on the sacred road of revolution he took under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Yu Kyong-su, born into a poor peasant family in Sinhung County, South Hamgyong Province, on September 9, 1915, participated in the armed struggle against Japanese imperialism from 1932 and grew up to be an indomitable revolutionary, competent military commander, performing brilliant feats in many battles.

After the liberation of the country, he devotedly worked for the reunification and independence of the country and its development and prosperity. Especially, he dedicated all his wisdom and energy to the founding of our party and the construction of the revolutionary Armed Forces under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il-song.

He greatly contributed to ensuring a victory in the rigorous fatherland liberation war against the U.S. imperialists' armed invasion, assuming the responsible posts of a divisional commander and an army corps commander, by implementing the outstanding strategic and tactical policies of respected supreme commander Comrade Kim Il-song.

After the war he energetically strove to develop and strengthen the People's Army into a modernized cadre Army, each of whose men is a match for a hundred, and defend the socialist fatherland as firmly as a rock from the encroachment of the enemy.

He passed away on November 19, 1958.

General Choe Kwang stressed that the life of Comrade Yu Kyong-su was not long but the noble life of a chuche-type communist revolutionary who had remained infinitely faithful to the leader of the revolution, holding him in high esteem and a shining life which showed the ideological and mental traits of a revolutionary soldier who devoted his all to the struggle for the victory of the cause of the revolution.

Meanwhile, papers here yesterday dedicated articles to the 30th anniversary of the death of Comrade Yu Kyong-su.

Pak Song-chol Attends Wire Factory Birthday
SK2111104388 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1014 GMT 21 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 21 (KCNA)—The 30th birthday of the March 26 factory, the country's first electric wire factory, was observed.

Over the past 30 years the factory has greatly contributed to realizing the chuche-orientation, modernization and scientisation on the national economy and accelerating the economic construction by increasing the production of electric wires including many kinds of cables.

A meeting marking the 30th birthday of the factory was held at the People's Palace of Culture on November 20.

At the meeting a congratulatory message of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea to the workers, technicians, office employees and the members of the three-revolution team sent to the factory was read out by Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president. The message said that the workers and functionaries of the factory, keenly aware of an important mission they assumed in the development of the national economy, have performed feats of labour for the party and the revolution by vigorously waging the struggle to consolidate the material and technical foundations of the factory and increase production.

The factory has now a goal to more than double the production of various kinds of electric wires needed for rapid development of various domains of the national economy and the modernization of production processes by managing the enterprise well and expanding the production capacity.

Choe Tae-pok at Scientific, Technical Meeting
SK2211050888 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0501 GMT 22 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 22 (KCNA)—A meeting of the members of the "February 17 shock brigade of scientists and technicians" dispatched to the construction site of the Sariwon potassic fertilizer complex took place on the spot Sunday.

The great leader President Kim Il-song recently gave instructions on pressing ahead with the construction of the complex and hastening its commissioning.

At the meeting the reporter and speakers stressed that efforts should be concentrated on the settlement of scientific and technical problems arising in the construction to build kilns and produce potassic fertilizer.

They made up their mind to secure in a prospective way means of analysis and reagents needed for the production processes of potassic fertilizer and thereby make proper preparations for trial operation.

The meeting was attended by Choe Tae-pok, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and officials concerned.

Visitors 'Impressed' With Youth Festival Plans
SK1911111988 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1021 GMT 19 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 19 (KCNA)—Foreign friends staying in Korea are deeply impressed by the successful preparations for the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students made by the Korean people, youth and students under the wise leadership of the party.

Raimundo Pino Ricardo, an official of the Cuban Embassy in Pyongyang, said: The Democratic People's Republic of Korea was designated as the host of the festival. This is an expression of the trust of the world youth and students in the Korean people, youth and students.

Pointing out that today the Korean people are pushing ahead with the construction of objects for the festival for its preparations, he stressed that the Korean people, youth and students have made great successes in the preparations for the festival under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Viktor Boichevskiy, a representative of the Soviet preparatory committee for the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students in Pyongyang, said: The 13th World Festival of Youth and Students will be a great international forum for strengthening the friendship and unity among youths, students and peoples of all countries of the world who desire peace and the removal of the danger of a nuclear war.

Noting that in the Soviet Union the preparations for the 13th World festival are being pressed ahead, he said: The Soviet preparatory committee for the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students is ready to give material and technical support to the friends of Korea who are accelerating the preparations for the festival with international solidarity and sentiments of friendship.

Stating that the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students will be an important occasion in strengthening friendship and unity among the world youth and students, Tesfaye Negasa, an official of the Ethiopian Embassy in Pyongyang, noted that the world youth and students should actively turn out to successfully ensure the Pyongyang festival.

Rainer Arzinger, a representative of the GDR national preparatory committee for the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students in Pyongyang, said: While going round the construction site of Kwangbok Street and various edifices for the festival, I was firmly convinced that the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students, the first of its kind in Asia, would undoubtedly be held on a grand scale.

Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, is directly taking care of the preparations for the festival in the GDR, he said, adding: We will in the future, too, strengthen friendship and unity between the league of socialist working youth of Korea and the free German youth and advance firmly joining hands with the Korean youth in the struggle for world peace and progress.

Meeting Held in Damascus
SK2211043288 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0426 GMT 22 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 22 (KCNA)—A meeting of delegates of 22 Arab youth and student organizations concerning the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students was held in Damascus on November 11 and 12.

The meeting discussed relevant questions and published a statement.

The statement says that the Arab youths will cooperate with all the peaceloving forces of the world for a success of the festival scheduled in Pyongyang.

It declares that delegates of Arab youth and student organizations will meet in Aden at the end of January, 1989, for a success of the Pyongyang festival.

South Korea

Chon Tu-hwan Statement of Apology to People
SK2311044088 Seoul Television Service in Korean
0034 GMT 23 Nov 88

[Statement by former President Chon Tu-hwan at his residence in Yonhui-dong, Seoul—live]

[Text] I am now standing before you filled with an indescribably miserable emotion. I have lived amid profound self-examination and sincere repentance over the past 9 months. Regrettably, I thought that keeping silent was a modest attitude and that it would be considered an apology. However, that was a mistake. Amid a whirlwind in which your anger and denunciation have grown daily, I have realized that I could not continue to keep silent. Therefore, I have decided to stand before you.

Dear fellow countrymen: How bad have you felt so far? How much have you been angered at scandalous reports about me that have appeared daily not only on television

and radio but also in all the magazines and newspapers? As soon as I, who served as president of the country for no less than 7 and 1/2 years, left office, I was denounced by public opinion for 9 months as a person who played a leading role in committing irregularities—an indescribably miserable title. Therefore, I think that even those who continued to be on good terms with me could not but feel despondent and feel a sense of betrayal. At a time when all the people, while sincerely leading their daily lives, are cultivating a bright future, I am boundlessly sorry for the fact that because of me, the whole society is boiling with great controversies. First of all, I believe that I myself am ultimately responsible for all the mistakes in state affairs that occurred during my term in office, irrespective of who conceived the plans or which working-level officials carried them out. Therefore, I will accept the people's judgment for all the mistakes. This is because I must take full responsibility for what had happened during the 7 and 1/2 years, which the people term as the years of authoritarianism and irregularities, even though I tried to do my best during my term in office. Therefore, I cordially ask you, the people, to magnanimously forgive the mistakes of all the government officials who got involved in working-level affairs unless they made those mistakes for their own interests, because they did so at my instructions.

The National Assembly's recent inspection into state affairs and the activities of its special committees pointed out many irregularities and mistakes that were committed during my term in office. The truth of the Samchong reeducation camp incident, the incident in which government officials and journalists were forcibly expelled, and other human rights were violated—in which many people suffered pains and damage—are being exposed. I am painfully watching their exposure. I frankly recognize that I made these errors just because I took on the responsibility for state affairs during a state of emergency without any preparations or experience and because I hastily thought that I had to promote social stability and the development of the country by eradicating prolonged evils and by tightening discipline. Therefore, the pains of those who suffered unjust damage will exist as a wound, that cannot be healed, in my heart throughout my life.

I feel very regrettable for these cases in which the people's basic rights and interests were violated. On this occasion, I sincerely apologize to each of those who suffered damage, and I hope that appropriate compensation will be given them.

Among other things, the tragic situation which took place in Kwangju in May 1980 is an unhappy incident in the history of our nation. I feel painful whenever I even think of it. I think the truth and character of this unhappy incident will be revealed through hearings of the National Assembly. However, I feel heavy responsibility for the tragic outcome of the incident. I deeply regret my failure to

heal the wound after I became president, and, at the same time, will not hesitate to do anything to alleviate the pains and resentment of the victims and the bereaved families even to the slightest degree.

Dear fellow countrymen, something about which I feel particularly deplorable and shameful at this time, and for which I must apologize, are the controversies caused by my relatives. My close relatives and almost all other relatives led a life that could not be considered a wealthy life at the time I was sworn in as president. When they suddenly became relatives of the president, they were surprised and became proud. As the time passed, they began to be shaken in their belief when people around them continuously led them into temptation, and they ultimately caused various controversies.

On many occasions, I sincerely urged some of my many relatives—whose names or faces I did not know because I left my hometown when I was young and because mine was a very big family—to act with discretion and checked them whenever they caused problems. However, at this time, when I left the presidency without resolving those problems during my term in office, many of my relatives were found to have committed irregularities in such a degree as to be criminally indicted, thus angering you, the people. I feel heartily ashamed. I sincerely apologize to you and sincerely beg your pardon on my knees.

Next, I will tell the truth, as far as I know, about the Ilhae Foundation, the Saesedae [New Generation] Foundation, and the Simjang [Heart] Foundation, which have been the target of suspicion and reprimand from the people. I hate to take this up, but I think I should say it. I was very poor in my boyhood. I always lived in a cellar-hovel when I lived away from my hometown, and, because of this, I was called a boy of the cellar-hovel. I could not afford a regular education until I enrolled in the 5th grade of a primary school. I even saw, amid great shock and sorrow, one of my young brothers breathing his last on my little bosom in the absence of my parents without receiving medical treatment at all because of financial difficulties. Probably because of my tragic experience, I have come to have particular interest in those children in adverse circumstances.

Therefore, proceeding from my simple idea that, in view of the fact that government-level welfare measures are still insufficient, it would be rewarding for those who are relatively well-off to pool their sincere hearts and to help those children in adverse circumstances, I agreed to the establishment of the Saesedae Foundation and the Simjang Foundation.

However, in retrospect, I was not far-sighted enough to realize that for the president's wife to directly conduct a welfare activity that requires money constitutes a silent, passive pressure on businessmen. This was my great mistake.

As for the Ilhae Foundation as well, I now regret that the foundation's activity should have ended with assisting the bereaved families of the victims of the Aung San incident [bombing incident at the Aung San mausoleum in Burma in October 1983 in which some of Chon's aides were killed] and supporting education for their sons and daughters in observance of the original purpose of its establishment. The Aung San incident was a most heart-rending and shocking incident for me that I will never forget. Therefore, the foundation was established proceeding from my idea that my experiences in seeking national security, peace, and reunification could probably be used through the activity of the research institute so as to prevent the recurrence of such a tragedy. This was why the purpose of the foundation was expanded.

However, as the incumbent president paid deep concern to the foundation's business, the research institute had been built with luxury facilities and many mistakes have been found in collecting funds and in managing and operating the institute. I cannot but blame myself that all these mistakes were attributable to my careless and negligent supervision.

Fellow countrymen, on 25 February when I moved out of Chongwadae, taking the hands of my little granddaughter, I had a feeling of great worth and joy, being greatly relieved that I had not followed the examples of my predecessors who met a misfortuned ending. However, today when I have been branded the unvirtuous former president who abused power in connection with political funds, against the promise and pledge that I made to you, my fellow countrymen, at the time of my inauguration, what can I further conceal and what excuse can I further make?

However, proceeding only from my idea that I should provide materials for justice before history and the people and that I should leave a lesson from this, I am going to say a few words about political funds.

At the time of my presidential inauguration, realizing that the long-term office under one man and corruption and irregularities through the use of political power have become the root of evil which hampers the development of democratic politics, I myself firmly and repeatedly vowed to eliminate these obstacles at any cost. The realization of a single term in office was pushed ahead through my firm will despite the anticipation of some difficulties.

However, I cannot but frankly confess that the problem of political funds have not been handled as I wished. I came to realize that to carry out the duty of the president, and, in particular, to maintain a political party as the president of the ruling party and to conduct elections, not a small amount of political funds were necessary. Along with the efforts to minimize these political funds I unified the channels of collecting political funds and directly controlled and managed them myself in order not to follow the

precedent in which high-ranking officials of past governments and political parties separately collected political funds. In this way they became the hotbed of corruption through the use of political power.

The present political fund management system is so far from our reality that those who run political parties, and, in particular, politicians who conduct elections, will experience difficulties. This is our situation of today. In particular, the presidential election and the general elections to elect national assemblymen require a huge amount of funds, irrespective of ruling and opposition parties, as the competition in the elections becomes too intense. This is an established fact.

Despite the fact that I, as the president, was in the position to actively resolve such a gap between our political reality and related systems, I failed to make efforts to rectify this situation. I keenly feel a sense of responsibility in this regard. That, as a result of this, the president, who stepped down on his own accord after completing his tenure, has today become the protagonist of irregularities and the target of the people's criticism as soon as his retirement from office is, I think, a natural consequence of his own deed. At the same time, I think there is no way I can escape all of the people's criticism.

In addition, availing myself of this opportunity to atone before my fellow countrymen, I would like to make public my entire fortune.

My family's consists of this main building of my Yonhui-dong house, which you reporters are now in, and its annex, where my two married sons have lived. And, there are 200 pyong of land in Socho-dong, a 34-pyong condominium in Yongpyong, and membership in two golf clubs. As for monetary wealth, I have about 2.3 billion won, including 1.9 billion won, which was registered at the Ministry of Government Administration in 1983 when the property registration system was first put into force, and the interest that accumulated from it.

As the one who is condemned for having amassed wealth in presidency, I have no further attachment to my fortune. I hope that the government will deal with this property according to the will of the people.

Meanwhile, as I was retiring last February, since I was going to take the post of the chairman of the Elderly Statemen's Advisory Council, I thought that I could, in my own way, contribute to the development of the country by using my experience as former president. Therefore, essentially to use in this purpose, I have continued to manage 13.9 billion won left over from my use as the president of the ruling party. However, as I had already resigned from the post in last April, I hope that the state will manage this property for our country's political development.

My fellow countrymen, as I have kept silent over the past 9 months, suspicion has grown like a snowball. Under these circumstances, accordingly, I think it is hard for you to believe what I am saying now. At the same time, because of the unfortunate experiences in the history of our constitutional government, I think there seems to be a tendency that people believe that whoever serves as president must have hoarded illegally amassed fortunes abroad.

However, I clearly tell my fellow countrymen that, absolutely, I have not even a pyong of land nor a penny abroad.

Accordingly, if it is disclosed that I have hoarded any fortune abroad or have hidden any fortunes at home, I will accept any accountability.

At this moment I recall that, because of the deep distrust in our society, though I repeatedly stressed that I would serve in the presidency in complete compliance with my tenure, not one day more or one day less, many people have maintained their suspicions to the end and it has taken 7 and 1/2 years for all of the people to come to believe this promise.

I feel unendurable agony and regret as I make public disgraceful stories in the attitude of confession.

What I am stating today is not to defend myself. If I had ever intended to extricate myself from the predicament through self-justification, how have I been able to keep silent over the past 9 months, which was even more unendurable than life in prison?

As the one who served as chief of state, I have created all these suspicions and troubles. With this alone, I have indeed committed an inexpressible sin before my fellow countrymen.

As I realize deeply that I am in a position where I should happily accept any judgment—if I can ever pacify the minds of my fellow countrymen and if I can ever help achieve national harmony through democratization, which has begun after so much effort—I will wait for the people's judgment.

When I was joining the Army, I made up my mind to sacrifice myself for the country and nation. So, today, I will not try to escape, no matter what agony or trial I may face, and, since everything would be retribution for my mistakes, I can bear no grudge whatsoever.

If it is a punishment from my fellow countrymen, I will do any kind of penance, and, in an attitude of expiating my sin, I will go wherever my fellow countrymen want, unless it is a departure from the fatherland.

Now, in order to look back on what happened in the past and myself in the past and to conduct calm self-examination, I am going to leave this, my house in Yonhuidong, where the suspicion and disappointment of my fellow countrymen have focused.

As I feel boundless envy over the ordinary life and happiness of those citizens who busily come and go on the street for their livelihood and of those farmers who have finished harvesting, I express my sincere gratitude to you for listening to my statement.

Finally, if you allow me a chance to tell you about my only wish, I earnestly hope that you will be freed from the unpleasant memory of me and that all my fellow countrymen will pool their strength and wisdom toward the bright future that has begun with the beginning of the new government.

My fellow countrymen: Indeed, I am very sorry.

Opposition Says Apology 'Not Enough'
SK2311071688 Seoul YONHAP in English
0653 GMT 23 Nov 88

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 23 (YONHAP)—Opposition parties said Wednesday afternoon that former President Chon Tu-hwan's apology and explanation earlier in the day are not sufficient for removing people's doubts on his alleged misdeeds during his seven-year term of office.

The leading opposition Party for Peace and Democracy (PPD) said in a statement that it would demand a thorough investigation of Chon's political fund raising while in office and probe his alleged involvement in irregularities.

"Chon's apology and explanation are of no use for clearing away people's doubts on his irregularities," the statement said. "Chon should attend the ongoing National Assembly ad hoc panel investigating the 1980 Kwangju civil uprising and disclose the truth at that time."

Chon, asking a pardon for what he called "indelible vices," left his Seoul residence Wednesday morning for a life of seclusion at an unknown destination in the countryside, after issuing a statement of apology and explanation.

The former president also declared he would surrender all his wealth to the state, including some 20 million U.S. dollars which he called the remainder of the controversial political funds and his Seoul residence.

"We will define our party's position on Chon, after carefully watching follow-up measures for national democratization and the release of political detainees by the government," the PPD statement said.

Meanwhile, the No. two opposition Reunification Democratic Party (RDP) said it will continue efforts to disclose the truth of alleged irregularities during Chon's Fifth Republic, although Chon has made an open apology and explanation.

"Although Chon apologized, we will continue to dig up the truth," RDP spokesman So Chong-won said. "Questions on what judicial actions to take against Chon will be discussed after the truth is disclosed."

Chon and his wife Yi Sun-cha have been the target of public criticism for their alleged misdeeds and abuse of power during Chon's authoritarian seven-year rule.

Radical students have formed "death squads" and attempted to attack Chon's residence in western Seoul several times seeking the arrest and punishment of the former president.

"All individuals involved in the irregularities during the Fifth Republic should be expelled from public office," So said. "All individuals that suffered damages during the Fifth Republic should be given compensatory relief."

Political Amnesty Sought for Chon

SK2311072488 Seoul YONHAP in English
0719 GMT 23 Nov 88

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 23 (YONHAP)—President No Tae-u will announce a special statement this week appealing to the nation for political amnesty for his predecessor Chon Tu-hwan, who left Seoul Wednesday for a life of seclusion as a show of repentance for his alleged misdeeds during his presidency, an informed source said.

The president is likely to clarify his position on a probe into Chon's private fortune and political funds allegedly set aside for his use after retirement, the source said.

Chon has reportedly requested the government to investigate his wealth to determine whether he has an illicitly amassed fortune.

The source said No is expected to declare that it is undesirable to launch a probe into allegations of an illicitly amassed fortune on grounds that such an investigation would not help settle the Chon issue.

The president, however, will not directly refer to a political pardon but will strongly hint his willingness to grant amnesty to Chon by stressing that the former chief executive should not be subject to political retaliation, the source said.

The presidential statement will be released before the end of this week, the source said.

The president is also expected to push for meetings with leaders of the three main opposition parties to seek their approval of a possible political pardon for the former president, the source added.

Chon, apparently yielding to strong popular pressure, apologized for his alleged misdeeds during his authoritarian seven-year rule and declared that he would surrender his wealth, worth tens of billions of won, to the state.

The former army general, who rose to power through a coup in 1979 as a military strongman and later became president in 1980, left his Seoul residence for an undisclosed location in the countryside with his wife, Yi Sun-cha, to lead a life of seclusion.

Chon, Wife Arrive at Temple

SK2311091588 Seoul YONHAP in English
0913 GMT 23 Nov 88

[Text] Inje, Korea, Nov. 23 (YONHAP)—Former President Chon Tu-hwan and his wife, seeking a life of seclusion, arrived at a Buddhist temple near this eastern mountain village at 3:10 p.m. Wednesday, five hours after they left Seoul.

Officials at the 14-century-old Paektam-sa Temple on the foot of the Inner Sorak Mountain, one of the most popular tourist spots among South Koreans, confirmed the arrival of the scandal-plagued former first couple accompanied by nine aides, including secret service agents.

A branch of the Sorak National Park Office near the temple said that the former president and his entourage identified themselves as "Buddhist followers" at 2:55 p.m. before going ahead to the temple.

Park officials said they were notified of Chon's arrival in advance.

Police guards are checking those who enter the mountain park at the entrance of the temple, 220 kilometers east of Seoul.

Before his departure at 10:20 a.m. from his private residence in western Seoul, Chon announced a statement in a nationally televised press conference offering an apology for his misrule and corruption and irregularities allegedly involving his relatives during his seven-and-a-half-year rule.

Meanwhile, students in Seoul and major provincial cities held rallies and demonstrations demanding the arrest of the former first couple.

A leading dissident organization also issued a statement after the Chons' departure demanding that the former president and his wife be arrested and subject to probes.

YONHAP Analyzes Chon Situation
SK2311103888 Seoul YONHAP in English
1013 GMT 23 Nov 88

["Analysis" by Yi Yong-chol]

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 23 (YONHAP)—Former President Chon Tu-hwan, apparently seeking to avoid prosecution for his years of authoritarian rule, asked for a public pardon Wednesday for all the alleged corruption and human rights abuses perpetrated under his government.

In a nationally televised address, Chon admitted his misdeeds during his presidency, apologized for corruption scandals surrounding his relatives and surrendered his wealth to the state. Following his address, he went into rural exile accompanied by his tearful wife.

Thousands of riot police surrounded Chon's residence to protect the ex-Army general from angry students shouting "Arrest Chon!" Chon seized power with military backing in 1980, became president in 1981 and stepped down as president in last February.

Chon's case is seen as a tragic example of a dethroned oppressor who failed to win popular support both when he rose to power and when he stepped down.

With Chon's statement and self-imposed exile, the ruling camp has perhaps obtained an opportunity to settle the seemingly endless controversies which have besieged the government of President No Tae-u since his inauguration in February.

No, another former general and close ally of Chon, has been trying to defuse mounting public anger toward the former president without damaging his government.

No was inaugurated at the end of Chon's seven-year term in February, after winning the presidential election last December.

In his address, Chon said that he has spent the nine months since his retirement in bone-tingling repentance.

"My dear people, I am really sorry," he said. "I am too envious of the life of average people working for daily bread and that of farmers who have just finished the yearly harvest," said the 57-year-old Chon.

He offered a special apology for the brutal suppression of the 1980 massive anti-government protests in the southern city of Kwangju. The suppression left some 200 people dead, reportedly including women and schoolboys.

"It was a misfortune of the nation," Chon said. "Regretfully I failed to cure the scars it left. I would do anything, if it could help allay the sorrow and pain of the injured and bereaved families."

He also apologized particularly for having ousted several hundreds of journalists from their jobs and forced some opposition supporters to undergo harsh "re-education," which became a source of public resentment during his tenure of office. The former chief executive extended similar regret to the financial scandals involving some of his associates and relatives.

"One must lie on the bed he has made," Chon said. "I deserve all the blame and criticism."

Amid a wide spectrum of responses to Chon's apology, it is clear that the former government was condemned and deserted by people and despised even by the ruling party which Chon himself organized.

Chon has reportedly gone to a Buddhist temple in a mountainous area in the eastern part of Korea, but his ultimate destination has not yet been determined. Some observers speculate that Chon will eventually have to move abroad for security reasons. Chon, however, has made it clear that he will never seek political asylum in a bid to avoid possible legal action against him and his wife. President No is expected to announce a special statement this weekend, appealing to the nation to allow political amnesty for Chon.

The ruling party is to carry out a sweeping reshuffle of its party officials, release political prisoners and restore their civil rights.

No's government has planned to conclude the controversies involving the former government by the end of this year, and push ahead with its own independent policies beginning next year.

Many observers, however, doubt that the Chon matter will ever be completely settled, while opposition leaders are saying that Chon's apology is not enough and are demanding a thorough investigation into controversial political funds raised during his presidency.

Dissident forces are also unlikely to accept Chon's apology, and are expected to claim that Chon's statement is a superficial settlement.

A full solution to the Chon issue will depend on the results of special parliamentary hearings on the 1980 Kwangju civil uprising and how the controversy surrounding the political funds is resolved.

Paper Sees Apology as Victory
SK1611004688 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 16 Nov 88 p 2

["News Analysis" column by staff reporter Sim Yong-su: "Ruling Camp Faces Test in Solving Chon Problem"]

[Text] Ex-President Chon Tu-hwan's open apology and return of his wealth to the state, expected this week, marks a major victory for the people.

Confining himself to his fortress-like Yonhui-dong mansion in western Seoul since leaving office eight months ago, Chon had adamantly rejected public calls for action to solve his problems.

A turning point came in late October when college students and dissidents were back in the streets this time demanding the arrest and punishment of Chon and his wife Yi Sun-cha for their alleged abuse of power to amass a fortune and violate human rights.

The ruling party used it to drop its previous neutral stance and join the opposition in urging Chon to act.

The government and the ruling party, at the same time, have offered Chon possible solutions to his problems.

Since last week, senior ruling party members, including chairman Yun Kil-chung, have secretly visited Chon to deliver the ideas.

At first, Chon, rejecting the party's ideas, replied that he could do nothing beyond apologizing to the people for his misrule and answering allegations against him and his family.

This response added fuel to the anti-Chon popular sentiment, which forced him to further retreat and to agree to return his ill-gotten fortune to the state.

Chon's return of his wealth amounts to a virtual acknowledgment that he made the money illegally as the opposition alleged.

Chon had claimed that his total property holdings were valued at less than 4 billion won (about \$6 million), denying abuse of power to amass the wealth.

As Chon still hesitated to buy the ruling party's ideas, the government ordered a full-scale investigation into alleged financial irregularities involving Chon's relatives.

As a result, nine of Chon's brothers and in-laws were rounded up and arrested last week and this week on various charges ranging from fraud to influence-peddling.

Chon reportedly had long demanded a meeting with President No apparently to ask that his relatives be spared legal proceedings in exchange for his taking action to solve his problems.

No, however, refused to meet with would not help solve the complicated problems.

Taking into account No's special relationship in the past with Chon, the prosecution began a full-scale investigation into Chon's relatives right after No left on a 12-day overseas trip Nov. 4.

No apparently hopes to use the ex-president case to demonstrate his determination to cut all ties with the unpopular Chon administration.

Chon reportedly was angry at No's stance. The ex-president reportedly once told a visiting ruling party official that No reneged on promises.

One of the promises, according to Chon, was that if he relinquished his presidency of the Advisory Council of State Elders, his younger brother Kyong-hwan would be spared legal proceedings for fraud while heading the Saemaul Headquarters.

Chon gave up the post which the opposition had claimed Chon plotted to use to preserve his political influence after leaving office in March. But Kyong-hwan was arrested later and is serving a five-year prison term.

Chon's anger then seemed to be replaced with fear that he might face the same fate.

Last Saturday, Chon, repeating a warning by his most-trusted former aide Chang Se-tong weeks ago, said that if he spoke out, No and his government would face a grave crisis.

Promoted by Chon's warning, No, upon returning home Monday afternoon, met with his Chongwadae staff and high ruling party members to discuss the Chon problem.

Trying to assuage Chon's fear, No, at an airport welcome-home ceremony, said that the Chon case should be settled based on reason, not emotion, strongly suggesting his opposition to any legal proceedings against Chon.

The opposition parties which had with a vengeance demanded Chon's arrest got No's message and dropped their demand for legal proceedings against the ex-president.

But the opposition demanded the whole truth be brought to light so as not to leave behind any popular suspicion about the case.

Despite Chon's agreement to apologize and to return his wealth, ruling party officials said, it is too early to predict that the Chon case will be smoothly solved.

The success, they said, will largely depend on how sincerely Chon apologizes and returns his assets to the state.

Chon's aides reportedly have spent the past several days at a Seoul hotel working on an apology statement Chon will read.

Another problem, they said, is the widespread allegation that Chon sent his wealth abroad, including the United States and Australia. Opposition parties have claimed that Chon owns millions of dollars worth of stocks in an Australian beer company and a hotel chain as well as real estate in the United States.

An investigation may be unpleasant for Chon but it is the only way to clear popular suspicion about his wealth abroad, if any, they said.

Another popular concern is whether Chon will stay in his Yonhui-dong house or seek exile either at home or abroad.

He is unlikely to stay at his Seoul home in view of the strong popular sentiment against him, ruling party members said.

Last week, Seoul dailies reported that Chon may go on a long overseas trip after acting on his problems. But the government immediately dismissed the reports as unrealistic.

His native village farm house in Hapchon in the southeast was damaged last week in a firebomb attack by radical college students.

Wherever Chon decides to reside, he faces a lonely, difficult future.

Top DJP Leaders Agree To Submit Resignations
SK2311115688 Seoul YONHAP in English
1027 GMT 23 Nov 88

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 23 (YONHAP)—Top ruling party leaders decided Wednesday to resign calling for an "early and revolutionary" reorganization of the government and its party.

All 25 members of the ruling Democratic Justice Party's Central Executive Committee, including Chairman Yun Kil-chung, agreed in an emergency meeting to write letters of resignation and tender them to President No Tae-u, who now concurrently leads the party as its president.

The ruling party leaders reached the agreement after wide-ranging discussions on the party's course of action following former President Chon Tu-hwan's presentation earlier in the day of a statement offering an apology for his misrule and corruption and irregularities alleged involving his relatives.

Ruling party spokesman Kim Chung-wi told reporters that calls for an early and sweeping reshuffle of both the government and the ruling party dominated the emergency meeting of the Central Executive Committee.

Some of the ruling party leaders even proposed that the party seek an alliance with an opposition party to find a breakthrough from the present opposition-dominated political structure, according to Kim.

DJP Secretary General Plans To Testify
SK2211014088 Seoul YONHAP in English
0131 GMT 22 Nov 88

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 22 (YONHAP)—Pak Chun-pyong, secretary-general of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP), tendered his resignation Tuesday, following reports of a National Assembly panel's plan to summon him to testify on the Kwangju civil uprising.

"Opposition panel lawmakers have demanded my testimony on the Kwangju incident," Pak said. "I will attend the panel's hearing with a clear conscience, having no relationship with the DJP, to help find out the truth of the incident."

Opposition lawmakers of the ad hoc panel investigating the 1980 Kwangju civil uprising plan to summon Pak to a panel hearing for questioning on his role in the bloody military suppression of massive antigovernment demonstrations in May 1980.

"Even if the panel does not decide to summon me to the hearing, I, then commander of the 20th Infantry Division, will attend the hearing to truthfully disclose the entire situation at that time," the DJP lawmaker said.

Pak's troops brought the protests by Kwangju citizens, some of whom were armed, under control in the final stage of the suppression of the uprising, but he has not acknowledged direct responsibility for the bloodshed.

Pak, one year junior to President No Tae-u and former President Chon Tu-hwan in the Korea Military Academy (KMA), has been criticized by the opposition camp and the public for having been awarded a government decoration for his role in putting down the Kwangju uprising.

The opposition camp has claimed that the decorations given to Pak and 35 other Army officers, including DJP lawmaker and No's classmate in the KMA Chong Ho-yong, under government orders are "undisputed evidence of their direct involvement in the bloodshed" despite their denial.

No Returns DJP Secretary General's Resignation
SK2311013088 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES
in English 23 Nov 88 p 2

[Text] President No Tae-u returned the resignation tendered by Rep. Pak Chun-pyong, secretary general of the Democratic Justice Party, yesterday.

Pak had submitted the resignation through DJP chairman Yun Kil-chung "in order to testify at public hearings on the 1980 bloody suppression of the Kwangju uprising" tomorrow and Friday.

Pak was involved in the tragic incident as the commander of the 20th Army division, which was put in to quell the armed protesters at the end of the 10-day uprising.

A reshuffle affecting the Cabinet and the DJP hierarchy is certain to be conducted in the middle of December when public hearings on the Kwangju incident and the Fifth Republic irregularities will be completed, government sources said.

Presidential spokesman Yi Su-chong has also expressed his intention to resign in connection with his scheduled testimony at a parliamentary hearing on the forced closure and merger of mass media organizations in 1980, it was learned.

Opposition Blames No Tae-u for Press Merger
SK2311023888 Seoul YONHAP in English
0232 GMT 23 Nov 88

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 23 (YONHAP)—Opposition lawmakers claimed Tuesday that President No Tae-u cannot evade responsibility for his alleged role in the controversial merger and closure of 44 news media companies in 1980.

In a hearing at the National Assembly Education-Information Committee probing who was responsible for the press suppression, the opposition lawmakers focused their questions on what role No played in what they called the 1980 "press massacre."

Asked to whom instructions were given for the press merger and closure, Han Yong-won, former acting chief of the intelligence division of the Defense Security Command (DSC), said, "I and Kim Chong-hui, chief of the anti-communist division, were directed by Commander No." No was then DSC commander.

"Commander No became angry when then Culture and Information Minister Yi Kwang-pyo told him that President Chon Tu-hwan had instructed him to obtain cooperation from the DSC on the program for the closure and merger of the news media," Han said.

Han said that No reluctantly executed the program, quoting No as saying, "I don't feel like doing this but we will have to push the plan through as the president must have decided on it after deep thought."

"A military man should not refuse to do something he is reluctant about doing, while doing things he likes," No was quoting as saying when he received Chon's order to execute the program.

In the two days of press hearings, the opposition-controlled committee disclosed that the press realignment in 1980 was planned by Ho Mun-do, then secretary to President Chon Tu-hwan, and executed by Yi Sang-chae, then head of DSC's media control team.

More than 700 journalists were expelled from newspapers, news agencies and broadcasting companies in Korea under the then martial law which was extended nationwide by the Chon-led military.

The massive dismissal has been criticized by the opposition camp and the public as one of the major misdeeds committed during the government of former President Chon.

Among the witnesses at Tuesday's hearing, televised live nationwide, were Yi Pyong-chan, chief of a censorship team set up in 1980 under the then martial law, and Chang Ki-pong, former president of the now-defunct daily SIN-A ILBO.

Chon's Brother Questioned on Fish Market Takeover
SK2311013688 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES
in English 23 Nov 88 p 3

[Text] Chon Ki-hwan, elder brother of former President Chon Tu-hwan, and former Seoul Mayor Kim Song-pae gave conflicting accounts over the controversial takeover of the Noryangjin Fish Market yesterday.

Chon argued in the interrogation that former Mayor Kim approached him with the idea of management takeover.

However, former Mayor Kim denied the argument, claiming that he had to arrange the transfer under the influence of Chongwadae while he was in office.

Appearing before the prosecution at about 10 a.m., yesterday, Chon with his hands handcuffed and tied, was intensively questioned by prosecutor Kim Pong-hwan on how he mustered and stashed funds by operating Seoul's largest fish market.

He was also intensively questioned on how he came to lay hands on the management rights of the market, especially whether he solicited help from presidential secretaries at Chongwadae or former Seoul Mayor Kim Song-pae.

In earlier questioning, it was found out that former Mayor Kim and Rep. Yi Hak-pong, who was senior presidential secretary on civil affairs, helped Chon take over management rights to the market.

However, former Mayor Kim's argument and that of Rep. Yi's are conflicting. This made cross-examination of Chon and former Mayor Kim necessary.

Former Mayor Kim said in earlier questioning that he became involved in the matter upon repeated requests from Chongwadae officials.

However, Rep. Yi and Son Chin-kon, who worked under Yi at Chongwadae, argued that it was former mayor Kim who first gave Chon the nudge for taking over management rights of the market.

Rep. Yi and Son, who is now senior judge at the Seoul Family Court, argued that they only extended a helping hand so the takeover would be wrapped up "quickly" after the deal was well advanced, at former Mayor Kim's initiatives.

Meantime, prosecution authorities learned that Chon held a meeting with former Mayor Kim, Son and police superintendent So Chong-hui about a week prior to his arrest to discuss courses of action in defending himself during prosecutor's questioning.

Chon is under arrest, charged with misappropriation of 240 million won while operating the fish market.

The prosecution yesterday requested another 10-day arrest period for Chon as the initial 10-day arrest for investigation will expire today.

Kim Yong-sam Denounces Chon for 'Playing Tricks'
SK1611012688 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
16 Nov 88 p 2

[Text] Reunification Democratic Party President Kim Yong-sam yesterday called upon ex-President Chon Tu-hwan to reveal details of the alleged supply of political funds to the opposition camp whoever its recipients may be.

The RDP president denounced in a meeting of the party executive council that the ex-president was playing tricks with the people by threatening to make a unilateral statement on the irregularities of the Fifth Republic which his aides said would bring down political catastrophe.

Kim made a similar speech to cadre members of his party at a training center in Yangpyong, Kyonggi-do, later in the day.

"We note that such a move from the side of Chon is in line with the remark of Mr. Chang Se-tong (former chief bodyguard for Chon) that if he opens his mouth, political pandemonium will break out," said RDP President Kim.

Kim then asserted, "Whatever its nature, ex-President Chon should clarify the matter in a resolute manner."

"In particular, the detailed picture of the alleged use of political funds which were used in political maneuvering to split and suppress the opposition as well as the total amount of funds collected by him should be revealed," Kim said.

He claimed that one of the key policies the Fifth Republic followed for the "security of political power" in the past seven years was to split the opposition.

The remarks of the RDP president appeared to be designed as a preemptive step to clear away public suspicion about the possible receipt by opposition leaders of political funds from the former head of state while he was in office.

Chong Se-tong, chief aide to Chon who later served as the director of the agency for national security planning, strongly hinted at public hearings on irregularities in the fundraising for the Ilhae Foundation last week that either Kim Yong-sam or Kim Tae-chung, president of the Party for Peace and Democracy had received favors from ex-President Chon.

But he refused to name the recipient of Chon's favors despite opposition pressure to do so in the hearings.

Kim Yong-sam said, "The complete liquidation of the irregularities during the Fifth Republic will be realized when all responsibility for them is taken by individuals concerned, irrespective of whether they belong to the government party or the opposition camp."

As for the settlement of the Chon Tu-hwan problem, Kim reiterated his call for a voluntary explanation and apology by the ex-president through Assembly hearings or a press conference, and the prosecution investigation of irregularities involving the former presidential couple.

"Ex-President Chon and President No Tae-u should explain themselves in a sincere and faithful manner to the people and to history," Kim added.

He described the current situation characterized by mounting pressure from the people for the settlement of the Chon Tu-hwan problem as "almost revolutionary," calling upon President No to take immediate action.

However, the RDP leader emphasized that every effort to liquidate the irregularities of the Fifth Republic should be conducted within the frame-work of parliamentary democracy, apparently warning against any possible extreme acts from radical students who were staging a sit-in protest, calling for the testimony of President No in the forthcoming hearings on the bloody suppression of the 1980 Kwangju uprising.

Chon Advised To Clear 'Unhappy Things'
SK1911045688 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 19 Nov 88 p 2

[From the "Out and About" column: "Judicial Action"]

[Text] Kim Yong-sam said yesterday that timing is always important for all matters and underscored the need for former President Chon Tu-hwan to clear all "unhappy things" surrounding himself and his family with a humble attitude to the satisfaction of the people.

Meeting with reporters before going to the National Assembly where a public hearing on the Kwangju incident was scheduled for, Kim said that Chon should disclose in detail not only various irregularities and misdeeds committed during his seven-year authoritarian rule but also suspicious political fund raising and distribution and well-calculated political plots to make internal trouble in the opposition camp.

"Chon should demand judicial action against himself and wait for the action with a humble attitude," Kim argued.

Students Demand Disbandment of FKI
SK1811015688 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 18 Nov 88 p 3

[Text] Eight college students threw firebombs at Hyundai Motor Co.'s Taelim-dong sales outlet in Yongdungpo, southwestern Seoul, demanding that the Federation of Korean Industries (FKI) be disbanded for its alleged alliance with former President Chon Tu-hwan.

The attack left three large showroom windows shattered, but no one was injured, a Hyundai official said. There were 30 people in the office at the time of the incident which took place at about 7 a.m. Wednesday.

The students, believed to be from Seoul National University, also chanted slogans outside the showroom demanding the arrest of Hyundai Group founder Chong Chu-yong.

Chong, who now serves as director of the board of trustees of the controversial Ilhae Foundation, has been deeply involved in the establishment of Ilhae and had donated large sums to it.

Students Plan To Show North Students' March Tapes
SK2311014488 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES
in English 23 Nov 88 p 3

[Text] University students are reportedly moving to play on campuses video tapes of a march by North Korean students from Mt. Paektu to the truce village of Panmunjom held to support the aborted South-North student meeting on Aug. 15 this year.

Police said yesterday that they had launched an investigation into the source of the tapes.

It was alleged that a student council of the Seoul area had "masscopied" the original tapes and planned to distribute them to colleges and universities across the country.

Students in South and North Korea unsuccessfully tried to hold a meeting for the unification of the divided peninsula at the border town of Panmunjom on Aug. 15 this year.

North Korean students marched from Mt. Paektu to Panmunjom to support the student meeting, which was not realized, however.

Mt. Paektu is the highest mountain on the peninsula.

A ranking police officer said that the video tapes would confuse the students ideologically because the tapes were loaded with biased propaganda.

The student association revealed that the parcel of tapes was delivered to the student council of Yonsei University last Thursday.

The parcel carried only the stamp of a post office in Pusan without the name and address of the sender.

The student association disclosed for the first time that it had received the tapes at a rally for the arrest and punishment of former President Chon Tu-hwan and his wife Yi Sun-cha at Taehakno last Saturday.

The council announced its plan to show the disputed tapes yesterday in wallpapers and posters taped on campus roads.

Police are looking into the background to the tape delivery, suspecting that North Korea mailed the items.

Students Control Over School 'Excessive'
SK2311015088 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
23 Nov 88 p 8

[Editorial: "Excessive Student Power"]

[Text] Students are gaining power and accordingly their demands for a say in school management are growing every day. This development is only the latest in a long line. During the past three decades since the April Student Revolution in 1960, the status and role of students have undergone drastic changes.

During the Yusin rule of President Pak Chong-hui from 1963 to 1979, students were virtually controlled by a paramilitary organization called the student corps for the national safeguard. Under the system, they were cajoled and forced to obey the despotic government and the school authorities.

At that time, the students' desire was simply to have autonomous student bodies in which they could decide for themselves on academic and fraternal activities. Their attacks were not levelled against the government-imposed military drill or exclusive school management.

The student movement gathered momentum with the sudden death of president Pak in Nov. 26, 1979, pulling through the crucial period of the military takeover of the government, the advent of the Chon Tu-hwan regime and the June 29 declaration for democratic reforms by No Tae-u last year.

In the course of their tenacious struggle, the students have succeeded in winning the long-sought-for right to self-government of student organizations, freedom of assembly on campus, and the right to opt out of military camp drill. However, recent developments give the impression they have gone too far.

Extremist incidents involving student rampages are exemplified by the kidnapping and the shaving of the heads of two senior professors of a provincial college by a group of radical students.

Elsewhere, students in some universities are obstructing school administrations from even receiving applications for college entrance exams. About 20 universities and colleges are now embroiled in students protests or sit-ins, with general administration of some of them paralyzed.

Unparalleled however is the campus trouble at Sejong University in Seoul, the unprecedented outcome of which is the entitlement of students to participate in screening candidates for the university presidency.

The so-called 16-point agreement, which came at the end of a 40-day long student protest, calls for the setup of a 10-member screening committee to be composed of five student representatives and five members of a labor union. The committee is delegated to examine the propriety of the candidates for the presidency recommended by more than five professors, before the formal election of the president from among the proposed candidates at a full-dress faculty meeting of professors.

The agreement is the apparent product of insurmountable student pressure expressed in protracted sit-ins in the president's office and other rooms, demanding liquidation of the malpractices by the school foundation. Apparently, the school authorities were obliged to accept the student demand in a desperate effort to normalize the school administration so that they could handle the impending exam applications.

Notwithstanding, the decision poses a serious question, serving as a precedent in school management, and having wide repercussions in education in this country. Already, many professors of Sejong University have expressed discontent over the new system allowing the students to interfere with the choice of school president.

For the normal operation of a university, what needed is the harmonious but autonomous functioning of three entities—the school foundation, faculty and students. Any abnormal meddling in each other's domains may produce unnecessary disputes.

The school foundation, nevertheless, provided the students with a plausible excuse for their demand for the withdrawal of the family-dominated school foundation and resignation of the government-supported professors. The irregularities on the part of the school foundation at

the private Sejong University laid it wide open to student pressure and its latest action is an expedient means of survival taken without consideration of its far-reaching impact upon the other higher educational institutes in the nation.

In order to minimize undesirable developments in the aftermath of this action, the school authorities need to make public the foundation's assets to clarify suspicions about irregularities, rectify the irrational operation of the school and increase investment in school development projects.

Hungary, Daewoo Sign Joint Venture Deals
SK2311015288 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 23 Nov 88 p 2

[Text] Budapest, Hungary (AP)—Hungarian and South Korean officials have signed two contracts to set up joint ventures worth a total of \$190 million, the Communist Party daily NEPSZABADSAG reported Tuesday.

Under the first contract signed by Hungarian Credit Bank President Sandor Demjan and President of the Daewoo Business Group Kim U-chung, the "invest trade" joint venture, with a subscribed capital of \$100 million, would invest money in Hungarian industry with deals ranging from leasing to marketing.

The other joint venture, the "St. Stephen Hotel Co.," with a subscribed capital of \$90 million, is to purchase and build hotels and is likely to purchase Budapest's scenic Hilton Hotel, built on top of historical Buda Castle Hill several years ago.

The newspaper said the contracts were signed Monday.

The two partners each hold 50 percent in the joint ventures. They also signed a letter of intent to set up, at a later date, a joint venture for car assembly.

One-third of the parts and components would be manufactured in Hungary, the rest in South Korea, where the assembly of the cars would initially be handled.

Tens of thousands of co-produced cars could thus reach the Hungarian market, where there is a waiting time of three to seven years for East European-made cars, where the average life of the cars is 10 years.

*** President No's October Speech Assessed**
41070012 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean
5 Oct 88 p 2

[Editorial: "President No's Speech on National Affairs—Realization of Bold Reforms Based on Realistic Diagnosis"]

[Text] President No Tae-u has announced the direction of his political policies for the next 5 years. We would like to make note of the fact that the president, who was elected by the people, declared his political policies on

the occasion of presenting the national budget proposal to the National Assembly, which is an institution representing the people. This is an indication of his willingness to serve the sovereignty of the people by completely departing from the past authoritarianism. President No also declared that the authoritarian rule has disappeared and the bright morning of a democratic era has arrived.

However, we would like to take this opportunity to point out that the declaration of a new political style or democratic era is not identical to realistic democratization.

Even though it is over 6 months since the Sixth Republic took power, not a single issue involving the irregularities of the Fifth Republic and the Kwangju incident has been solved. A new era cannot begin without a departure from the past era. Democratic reform will end in empty talk unless the irregularities of the Fifth Republic are eradicated. The public had expected that President No would show a clear and determined will concerning these matters after the Olympic games. However, President No responded that "the wrongdoings of the past era cannot be a stumbling block in the way of our progress."

The current administration's equivocal handling of the irregularities of the Fifth Republic might create the fear that President No's wonderful political direction will end up being nothing but talk.

Despite the fact that political democratization must start with a purge of personnel who have been closely connected to the past, nothing has been mentioned in regard to this issue. We are afraid that as long as those politicians and public officials, who have either sympathized with the irregularities or introduced undemocratic evil legislation, are sitting in the power center of the current government, they will become stumbling blocks for the president as he pushes for reforms. We believe that drastic personnel reform should first be undertaken. After that, various repressive legislation should be abolished and resolute efforts should be made to improve institutions and organizations where power might possibly be misused.

In particular, in light of the fact that the political neutrality of the military is being more strongly emphasized than at any other time, the current administration should suggest a clearer declaration and guarantee of measures to insure it.

The argument that stern laws should be established in order to protect a free democratic system is never more correct than at present. Democracy does not mean that civil authority will become powerless.

Western democratic society is also founded on a legalistic basis. The fundamental reason the exercise of public power has been held in contempt by the people lies in the public power itself, as it has served as a puppet for certain persons and illegitimate organizations. Only when prosecutors and police become independent from the administration and exercise power fairly will the dignity of the law be

enhanced. The president's determination that he will not conduct national affairs only with a view toward political power struck to the heart of the matter.

A strict distinction should be made between those people who have fought for democracy and those forces which might attempt to destroy democratic order. It is a stark reality that pro-leftist violent revolutionary forces, which may promote liberalization and democratization as their motto, but in fact attempt to overthrow and destroy free democratic institutions, have been spreading. The government has announced that it intends to apply the law strictly against these pro-leftist violent revolutionary forces, and this can be interpreted as aiming to make the public feel less insecure.

However, if these leftist forces are the result of the very wrongdoings of the past regime and the gaps between the rich and the poor, urban and rural areas, and different regions, then the government should exert all its efforts to overcome these problems. Nevertheless, it is very regrettable that such efforts have not been forthcoming.

President No's determination to hold a successful North-South summit meeting has never been more evident than at the present.

Even though he has already made public his intention to meet with North Korea's leader Kim Il-song through the 7 July declaration and the 15 August declaration, the fact that he has expressed his willingness to discuss other items put forth by North Korea, including a declaration of nonaggression between North and South Korea, can be viewed as being more progressive.

There seems to be no doubt that there is a desire for reunification even though specific measures, which in part can satisfy North Korea's demands, are to be announced at a later time.

This determination has been reinforced by the confidence resulting from the successful hosting of the Olympic games and it can be one measure to cope with the development of East-West detente. In particular, in the situation where the PRC, the Soviet Union, and East bloc socialist countries are approaching us with a deemphasis on ideology and with emphasis on economic pragmatism, an avenue for tackling the North-South issue can be discovered. The problem is the attitude of North Korean President Kim Il-song, who is caught at a crossroads between two courses: One is to remain in an economic backwater with a closed policy of isolationism to maintain his hereditary system; the other is to solidify the coexistence of North and South Korea and unify the whole nation and increase prosperity.

In this context, he should abandon his anachronistic thinking in which he wants to achieve communist reunification by using internal disturbances in South Korea and instigating the students.

If North Korea truly has confidence in its institutions, it should not hesitate a moment in accepting the proposal to have student exchanges between North and South Korea.

One can see the appearance of realism, ambition and expectation in the South's diplomatic moves toward the North. It coincides partly with sudden changes among the socialist countries, but it is mainly due to South Korea's self-confidence—a product of its economic miracle. There are high expectations concerning the diplomatic moves toward the North, believing that they can not only enhance economic development and profit, but also serve as an intermediary for North-South reconciliation. However, reckless and radical diplomatic moves toward the North could destroy the balance of power on the Korean peninsula.

It is possible to make the mistake of "losing both rabbits"—developing relationships with the Soviet Union and the PRC for the purpose of producing visible achievements on the political level, while ignoring our traditionally strong allies like the United States and Japan.

Even though it is very encouraging that President No promised a \$6,000 per capita GNP during his term, stressing an advanced balanced economy, he must pay attention to the economic reality which is not all that rosy. Too many uncertain elements such as U.S.-South Korean trade friction, inflation, and labor-management issues are lying in our wake. We expect that President No will, after completing a realistic diagnosis, come up with specific complementary measures instead of the vague and insufficient prescriptions offered in his state of affairs address and offer them to the public.

Burma

Japanese Attache Meets Election Official

BK2211135388 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 22 Nov 88

[Text] Mr (Toho Komuro), attache of the Japanese Embassy in Burma, visited the Office of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections at No 94, Natmauk Road, Bahan Township, Rangoon, at 1500 today and had a meeting with U Aye Maung, secretary of that commission.

During the meeting, the commission secretary gave frank and friendly answers regarding the questions raised about the democratic multiparty general elections.

Political Parties Continue To Register

Union National League

BK2311041088 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 22 Nov 88

[Text] The Union National League, Burma, which has its headquarters at No 56/Khagwe, Aung Mingala-3 Street, Taungdagon Ward, Insein Township, Rangoon Division, has been permitted to register as of 22 November in accordance with Section 5A of the Political Parties Registration Law. This was announced in Announcement No 144 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections.

The Union National League, Burma, has been formed with the following Central Executive Committee:

Chairman: U Aye Ko, Insein;
Vice Chairman-1: U Win Htike, Mon State;
Vice Chairman-2: U Hla Myaing, Rangoon Division;
General Secretary: U Nyunt Win Than, Pegu Division;
Joint General Secretary-1: U Maw U alias U Zaw Maw Lin, Sagaing Division;
Joint General Secretary-2: U Khin Zaw, Karen State;
Members: U Myo Aung alias F. Myo Aung, Magwe Division; U Aung Kyi Soe, Kayah State; U Han Tawng, Chin State; U Sai Aung Bwint, Shan State; U Sein Aung, Irrawaddy Division; U Myo Win, Mandalay Division; U Myint alias U Than Myint, Kachin State; U Maung Kyaw, Tenasserim Division; and U Maung Kyin, Rakhine State.

All Burma Youth League

BK2211072288 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 21 Nov 88

[Text] The All Burma Youth League Headquarters, ABYL, which has its headquarters at No 74, 27th Street, Pabedan Township, Rangoon Division, has been permitted to register as of 21 November in accordance with

Section 5A of the Political Parties Registration Law. This was announced in Announcement No 142 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections.

The All Burma Youth League Headquarters has been formed with the following Central Executive Committee:

Chairman: U Kyin, former chairman of the old ABYL;
Vice Chairman-1: U Soe Min, former vice chairman of the old ABYL;
Vice Chairman-2: U Maung Ko, former executive of the old ABYL;
General Secretary: Daw Khin Nyunt, BA, B.L., R.L., diploma in Russian language, former ABYL district organizer;
Joint General Secretary: U Hla Myint;
Members: U Than Kyaw, former member of ABYL Central Executive Committee; Daw Khin Khin Su, former executive of the ABYL and Asia Youth; U Kyaw Myint, First Grade Independence Mawgun award, former district organizer for Asia Youth Yenanmye; Daw Khin Su, organizer for women, ABYL Headquarters; U Hla Maung, former executive of ABYL Myingyan District and Asia Youth; U San Lwin, formerly of the office staff of the ABYL Office; U Hla Sein, B.A., former vice chairman of Asia Youth, Insein Branch; U Than Htay, B.A., former executive of Asia Youth, Letpadan Branch; Daw Khin Aye Myint, B.A, B.Ed, B.E.S., retired headmistress; U Tin Latt, B.A., B.L., B.C.S., advocate; U Soe Nyunt; and Taw Win, B.A., former member of the ABYL

League for Democracy, Peace

BK2311035288 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 22 Nov 88

[Text] The League for Democracy and Peace, which has its headquarters at No 10, Wingaba Road, Bahan Township, Rangoon Division has been permitted to register as of 21 November in accordance with Section 5A of the Political Parties Registration Law. This was announced in Announcement No 143 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections.

The League for Democracy and Peace has been formed with the following Central Executive Committee:

Chairman: U Win Maung;
Vice Chairman: Bohmu Aung;
General Secretary-1: U Than Sein;
General Secretary-2: Thakin Thein Pe;
Members: U Aung; Bohmu Tun Tin; Thakin Khin Aung; Thakin Pan Myaing; Dr U Wan Ko Haw; U Sak Nge Du; U Ba Swe; Thakin Chit; U Ba Tun; Bo Tun Sein; U Ye Gaung Nyunt; U Thein Maung; U San Ohn; U Than Myint; U Win Naing; U Maung Maung Ta; U Nyunt Aung; and U Tin Maung Aye.

Democratic Peace, Solidarity Party

*BK231104388 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
13390 GMT 22 Nov 88*

[Text] The National Democratic Peace and Solidarity Party, which has its headquarters at No 203, 75th Street, between 36th and 37th Streets, Setkya Nwezin Ward, Mandalay, Mandalay Division, has been permitted to register as of 22 November in accordance with Section 5A of the Political Parties Registration Law. This was announced in Announcement No 145 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections.

The National Democratic Peace and Solidarity Party has been formed with the following Central Executive Committee:

Patrons: Haji Sayagyi U Kwan Hein, Kanbalu; Retired Major Ba Thaw; writer Thaw Ka, Rangoon; Saya U Shwe Toe, Phon Oh, Amarapura;

Chairman: U Khin Maung Htwe, B.Sc., M.Sc., Mandalay;

Vice Chairman: U Nyunt Maung, Mandalay;

Vice Chairman: Dr Zaw Win, M.B.B.S., Mandalay;

General Secretary: U Thein Han, B.E., E.P., D.M.A.;

Secretary-1: U Khin Maung Win, Mandalay;

Secretary-2: U Sein Win alias U Soe Min Aung, B.Sc.;

Secretary-3: U Kyaw Dun;

Members: U Shwe Maw, Rangoon; U Soe Maung, Mandalay; U Tun Ko Ko alias U Tun Hla, Rangoon; U Than Nyunt, Mandalay; U Ba Yi, M.Sc., R.L., L.C.C., London, Rangoon; U Khin Maung Thet, Mandalay; Daw Thida Khin Lat, Rangoon; U Tun Myint, advocate, Mandalay; U Thein Zan, final year, law, Rangoon; U Soe Tin, Rangoon; U Tin Aye, Rangoon; U Soe Win, B.A., H.G.P., R.L., chief court advocate, Ma-ubin; U Thaung Pe, Amarapura; U Khin Maung Nyunt, Mandalay; U San Lwin, Mandalay; U Kyaw Nyunt, Mandalay; U Aung Myint, 3d year RIT, Mandalay; U Gyala alias U Ko Ko Aung, Shwebo, Zigon; U Tha Tun Myint, BA, H.D.P., Kanbalu; U Tun U, BA, B. Ed., Meiktila; U Saw Myint alias Mohamed Ismul, Rathedaung; and U Kyaw Aye, Prome.

Commission Announces Registration of 142 Parties

*BK2311063588 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 22 Nov 88*

["Press Release No 97/88 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections, dated 22 November—the 14th day of the waxing moon of Tazaungmon, 1350 Burmese era"]

[Text] As of 21 November, a total of 140 political parties had registered with this commission in accordance with the Political Parties Registration Law. The following political parties were allowed to register today—22 November:

1. League for Democracy and Peace [LDP];
2. Union National League, Burma; and
3. National Democratic Peace and Solidarity Party [NDPSP].

Hence, as of today, a total of 142 political parties have registered with this commission under the Political Parties Registration Law.

More Political Parties Issue Objectives

Union for Improvement of Women

*BK2111125988 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 20 Nov 88*

["Press Release No 90/88 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections, dated 20 November—the 12th day of the waxing moon of Tazaungmon, 1350 Burmese era"]

[Text] 1. The following are extracts of the objectives and future programs of the Union for the Improvement of Burmese Women, Central Headquarters, which has registered with this Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections in accordance with the Political Parties Registration Law, and which has its headquarters at No 34 Golden Valley Road, Bahan Township, Rangoon Division.

2. Aims

- A. To build an independent and peaceful Burma;
- B. To work for the growth of democracy based on justice, freedom, and equality;
- C. To work for the solidarity of all the women who reside in Burma;
- D. To uplift the life of Burmese women;
- E. To join in the efforts to build the unity of the entire nation; and
- F. To preserve and defend world peace;

3. Programs

- A. To recruit members in each street, at each mill and factory, and in rural and urban areas, and build unions in townships, township groups, states and divisions, and nationwide;
- B. To publish newsletters, journals, books, and magazines;
- C. To work for equal opportunity for women in educational studies, in public service ranks, and in employment, trading, and professions;
- D. To protect the rights of women;
- E. To undertake mother and child care projects;
- F. To contact, exchange visits, and work for friendship with international women's organizations;
- G. To run in elections and field progressive candidates;
- H. To work to ensure people enjoy full democratic rights all over the country; and
- I. To encourage and join in the efforts for peace in Burma, the region, and the world in general.

Shan State Youth Organization

BK2111143588 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 20 Nov 88

["Press Release No 91/88 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections, dated 20 November—the 12th day of the waxing moon of Tazaungmon, 1350 Burmese era"]

[Text] 1. The following are extracts of the objectives and future programs of the Northern Shan State Youth Unity and Development Organization, which has registered with this Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections in accordance with the Political Parties Registration Law, and which has its headquarters at No 41, Kyar Nyo Road, No 3 Ward, Lashio, Shan State.

2. Aims:

A. To work for the establishment of a just and democratic government that assures basic rights and is in accordance with the wishes of the people so that the perpetuity of the nation can be guaranteed;

B. To organize all the youths to work in the interests of the people and the country so that peace and prosperity will prevail in the country while the patriotic spirit as well as political knowledge and outlook of youths improve;

C. To ensure there is equality in the relationship among all the people regardless of age, sex, race, or religion;

D. To work for the growth of genuine democracy and political outlook among the youths and the people; and

E. To ensure progress in the country by building a genuine democratic nation through the unity of all the national people, including the youths, students, peasants, workers, and the intelligentsia.

3. Programs:

A. To work to assure people enjoy their deserved rights and to assure that people's food, clothing, and shelter needs are met;

B. To work to enhance the prestige of the country by preserving national culture;

C. To work for the emergence of a people's democratic government that genuinely represents the people;

D. To work to enhance the physical and mental capability, morality, sociability, and professionalism of youths; and

E. To open libraries, hold seminars and symposiums, and publish publications.

Kachin State National Congress

BK2211073788 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 21 Nov 88

["Press Release No 92/88 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections, dated 21 November—the 13th day of the waxing moon of Tazaungmon, 1350 Burmese era"]

[Text] 1. The following are the extracts of the objectives and future programs of the Kachin State National Congress for Democracy, which has registered with this Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections in accordance with the Political Parties Registration Law, and which has its headquarters at N.R. 9, Pitapu village, Myitkyina Township, Kachin State.

2. Aims

A. To strive diligently for the strengthening and perpetuity of the independence and sovereignty of the Union of Burma;

B. To work for the emergence of a democratic government that guarantees human rights and is in accordance with the wish of the majority of the people;

C. To strive for the unity of all the national people for the sake of perpetuating and developing the Union;

D. To strive according to the wishes of the majority of the people to build internal peace, a requisite that the country must have without fail;

E. To work toward achieving equality among all national groups and thereby assuring national unity;

F. To join hands with all other national people inside the Union and do the utmost to counter and eliminate all external interferences and threats;

G. To work for the country in general and thereby achieve political, economic, and social advancement for the local people; and

H. To cooperate with all peace- and democracy-loving forces in the Union for the growth of peace and democracy in the Union.

3. Programs

A. Politics

1) To oppose and overcome, together with all other people, all types of aggression aimed at disrupting the independence and sovereignty of the Union, and to work for the perpetuity of the Union;

2) To work together with foreign countries that share identity of belief and policies in the political, economic, and social fields, and to coexist in peace and friendship with all other nations; and

3) To work for the advancement of political, economic, and social life of all the national groups.

B. Economy

1) To build an independent national economy that is free from foreign control;

2) To build modern agriculture;

3) To work toward the right to cultivate, produce, and trade freely; and

4) To encourage and assist in the growth of cooperatives and private economies.

C. Social

1) To uplift the standard of living of the people;

2) To encourage and support the preservation and growth of literature, culture, customs, and traditions of the national groups;

3) To implement an education system that is of international standards; and

4) To strive to the utmost for maintenance of law and order and discipline.

People's Power Party

BK2311053788 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 22 Nov 88

["Press Release No 95/88 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections, dated 22 November—the 14th day of the waning moon of Tazaungmon, 1350 Burmese era"]

[Text] 1. The following are the extracts of the objectives and future programs of the People's Power Party, which has registered with this Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections in accordance with the Political Parties Registration Law, and which has its headquarters at Compound No 7, No 2 Aung Sitthi Street, East Gyogon, Insein Township, Rangoon Division.

2. Aims

A. For perpetuation of a sovereign state which is just and free;

B. To establish a united federal republic based on equality of all national people;

C. To achieve internal peace as soon as possible;

D. To strive for flourishing of lasting justice, freedom, and genuine human rights;

E. For promotion of political, economic, and social interests of the state and its citizens;

F. To create a condition wherein justice in accordance with tradition, culture, and customs of national people exists; and

G. To strive for the best of mental and physical abilities in nurturing citizens with good and firm moral conduct.

3. Programs

A. To draft, promulgate, and enforce a state constitution in accordance with the will of the majority of the people to safeguard the aims;

B. To work to the best of its ability to obtain internal peace through peaceful means which do not infringe upon the country's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity;

C. To ensure prevalence of law and order which guarantee all citizens basic human rights;

D. To implement free economic and trade policies;

E. To implement free educational policies which produce citizens with good moral conduct and which ensure employment; and

F. To conduct friendly relations with all countries and to practice an independent foreign policy which allows international cooperation for economic, political, and social development.

Union Stability Party

BK2311062088 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 22 Nov 88

["Press Release No 96/88 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections, dated 22 November—the 14th day of the waxing moon of Tazaungmon, 1350 Burmese era"]

[Text] 1. The following are extracts of the objectives and future programs of the Union Stability Party, which has registered with this Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections in accordance with the Political Parties Registration Law, and which has its headquarters at No 66, 6th Street, Lanmadaw Township, Rangoon Division.

2. Aims

A. To guarantee the right to ownership of homes and property justly acquired by the people;

B. To work hand in hand with democratic organizations;

C. To improve through democratic means the life of workers, peasants, intellectuals, technicians, traders and industrialists;

D. To cooperate with democratic countries of the world in the interests of peace and prosperity; and

E. To strive through democratic means for unity and the perpetuation of independence and sovereignty.

3. Programs

A. To work to the best of our ability to achieve unity and the friendship of the national people of the union without discrimination as to race and religion between Burma proper and the states for perpetuation of the independence and sovereignty of the Union;

B. To work to the best of our ability in implementing a democratic national planning system to meet the food, clothing, and shelter needs of workers, peasants, intellectuals, technicians, and the entire people;

C. To work for peace and prosperity in the Union through the implementation of domestic and international economic enterprises and mutually beneficial joint ventures;

D. To organize, educate, and train youths through democratic means so they will become good sons of the country; and

E. To strive to ensure that each citizen enjoys the fruits of his labor in proportion to his work.

Veterans Directive on Fund Collection

*BK2311034088 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 22 Nov 88*

[Text] The Burma War Veterans Organization [BWVO] has issued a directive on collection of funds. The directive says since its inception, the BWVO has been a social organization which relies on its own funds and since its inception, it has never obtained assistance or funds from any organization or person.

Membership fees and monthly contribution are collected from members in accordance with the fund prescribed in the constitution of the BWVO. There is no other directive to collect funds for the BWVO from members other than membership fees and monthly contribution or from other organizations and persons who are not members.

Therefore, township veterans organizations and their members are directed not to collect funds for the BWVO and if veterans organizations and members are found collecting funds in the townships they should be reported giving the name of the person collecting the funds, the name of the organization, and the date of collection.

Students Arrested; Explosive Devices Seized

*BK2211144388 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 22 Nov 88*

[Text] Acting on information supplied by the people, that several students who had returned from the (Saw Hta) camp of the KNU [Karen National Union] insurgents were at Kanasopin village in Toungoo Township, our Army column contacted them on 27 October and brought them back. They were: Saw Lin Khaing, 23, final year student at Institute of Agriculture, son of U Aung Pe, of 460, Mya Lay Yon Street, Myitta-Nyunt Ward, Tamwe; and Ne Win Aung, 23, final year student at Institute of Agriculture, son of U Sein Aung, of Room No 1, Building No 21, Bawzin Street, 24th Ward, Thuwanna.

The two were interrogated after they were found to be carrying documents and notes about mines and explosives. From their testimonies, it is learned that they had attended small arms and explosive training conducted at the KNU insurgent (Saw Hta) camp by an insurgent called Razak. Saw Chit Cho, 20, 2d year mathematics student of Pegu College, son of U Saw William Sin Po Ni of Toungoo, also attended the training.

The three left the insurgent camp on 17 October together with explosive devices to carry out sabotage work in and around Toungoo and Rangoon. Saw Chit Cho had taken a separate route together with explosive devices at Kywe-gyi-gaung village, and he may have hidden them at a village near Toungoo.

Acting on that information, the people and the defense personnel searched for and found the explosive devices on 19 November at a farm of a schoolmate of Saw Chit Cho—Tun Tun, alias Isaac Tun, 20, son of U Saw Aung Than, in Lonbu Village, Toungoo Township.

Found at the site were 25 KGA1981 grenades, 3 U.S.-made M-88 grenades, 2 grenades of unknown origin, 2 slabs of U.S.-made [words indistinct] plastic explosives, 1 slab of gelatin [preceding word in English] explosive material weighing 5 pounds and 2 ounces and ready for detonation, 12 TNT sticks weighing 12 pounds, 24 sticks of soft gelignite weighing 12 pounds and 2 ounces, 4 sticks of gelatin explosive material weighing 1 pound and 2 ounces, 200 ignition cards, 199 No 6 fuses, 40 electric fuses, 139 feet of fast-burning yellow fuse, and 125 feet of ordinary white fuse.

Arrangements are being made to take legal action against Saw Lin Khaing, Ne Win Aung, and Tun Tun.

Saw Chit Cho is still on the run.

Karen Insurgents Reportedly Attack Power Pylon

*BK2211144788 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 22 Nov 88*

[Text] At about 0230 yesterday, a small KNU [Karen National Union] mined No 275 high-power electrical pylon near Leiktho village in Thandaung Township, destroying the base pillars of the pylon.

A team which included deputy commander of the Central Military Command, commander of the 39th Infantry Regiment, and township electrical engineer visited the site of the pylon at 1000 yesterday and made arrangements for urgent repairs. Military columns are pursuing the insurgents.

A responsible citizen reported the movement of an insurgent unit east of Peinedaw village in Thanbyuzayat Township in Mon State and the insurgents were reported to be carrying explosives with an intention to disrupt and mine Ye-Moulmein railway line.

In response to the report a military column pursued the insurgents. At 0930 on 19 November the column clashed with insurgents. There were no casualties on our side while a body of an insurgent, four 8 by 2 inch green mines connected to two fuses, two 4 by 2 inch mines connected to a fuse, one 6 by 4 inch cylindrical mine, and four slabs of 14 by 2 1/2 inch TNT explosives were recovered.

Cambodia

3,551 Returnees Received Since January

*BK2211144588 Phnom Penh SPK in English
1100 GMT 22 Nov 88*

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK November 22—In October this year, 689 misled people deserted enemy ranks and reported themselves to the revolutionary administration, bringing along 533 firearms.

So far this year, the number of returnees has accounted for 3,551.

They have been granted full citizenship to embark on a new life with their family.

Khieu Samphan Reviews DK Position
BK2311030188 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian
2315 GMT 22 Nov 88

[Interview with Khieu Samphan, DK vice president in charge of foreign affairs, by NADK magazine correspondent, dated 22 November—recorded]

[Text] [Question] My respects, Mr Vice President. So far, the efforts to solve the Vietnamese war of aggression in Cambodia have not yet borne any results. Please tell us about the position of each party concerned. First of all, please tell us about the position of DK.

[Khieu Samphan] Thank you. Here is my answer to your question:

The world has learned more and more about the position of DK. The 11-point position dated 1 November 1988 summarizes the DK position. Allow me to recall the 11-point position as follows:

1. Vietnam must withdraw all its aggressor forces from Cambodia in accordance with a specific timetable, under proper international supervision, within the framework of a specific and comprehensive agreement.

2. After a specific and comprehensive agreement is reached, a cease-fire among all parties in Cambodia will go into effect.

3. In the last phase of the withdrawal of Vietnam's aggressor forces from Cambodia, DK proposes that the puppet regime and the DK state be dissolved simultaneously; an interim four-party Cambodian government be formed with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as the head; the armed forces of each Cambodian party be rounded up and kept in garrisons under the supervision of a four-party joint committee and under international supervision.

4. DK will not return to power alone.

5. The interim four-party Cambodian government should organize elections under international supervision to elect a constituent assembly whose task is to prepare the constitution, fixing the state's name, national flag, national anthem, political and economic systems, and so on.

6. DK proposes measures leading toward the formation of a single national army based on the spirit of great national union. In the preliminary stage, a four-party joint Cambodian army is to be set up with each party having equal strength under a four-party joint high command.

DK proposes that the size of each party's army be set at only 10,000 men.

7. Cambodia is to be an independent, peaceful, neutral, and nonaligned Cambodia.

8. Cambodia's future regime will have a free economic system in the economic field and a multiparty parliamentary system in the political field.

9. Human rights will be duly respected in Cambodia to ensure full rights and freedom for the Cambodian people and prevent violations of the personal safety of each citizen.

10. An international conference attended by all countries involved in the Cambodian problem, the five permanent members of the UN Security Council, and the UN secretary general will be convened to find all effective measures to guarantee an agreement on the solution to the Cambodian problem and to guarantee Cambodia's independence, neutrality, and territorial integrity.

11. An international committee and a UN peacekeeping force shall be set up to supervise the withdrawal of Vietnam's aggressor troops from Cambodia and to supervise the elections.

These 11 points stem from the goodwill of DK to solve the Cambodian problem politically in the interests of all parties.

[Question] Are there any differences between the position of DK and that of the other parties in the CGDK? Where are these differences?

[Khieu Samphan] Fundamentally, the position of the three parties of the CGDK entail no discrepancies. The three parties of the CGDK jointly prepared the eight-point peace proposal of 17 March 1986 and jointly defined the four-point position dated 25 June 1988. As for DK's 15 August 1988 proposal and 1 November 1988 11-point position, they merely bring more details to the 8-point peace proposal of the CGDK dated 17 March 1986 and the 4-point proposal dated 25 June 1988.

All three parties of the CGDK make the same demand that the aggressor Vietnamese troops be withdrawn from Cambodia, that the Phnom Penh regime and the DK state be dissolved, that an interim four-party Cambodian coalition government be set up, that general and free elections be held under international supervision, that human rights in Cambodia be respected, and that an international peacekeeping force be sent to Cambodia.

[Question] What is Vietnam's position?

[Khieu Samphan] First, Vietnam remains stubborn in refusing to dissolve the puppet regime. This means that it rejects both the formation of a four-party Cambodian government and national reconciliation. To put it more clearly, Vietnam refuses to solve the Cambodian problem.

Second, Vietnam refuses to accept an international peacekeeping force. It has claimed that it is afraid the Khmer Rouge might return to power. When DK proposed that a UN peacekeeping force be brought in as a guarantee, Vietnam again rejected the idea. This shows Vietnam's wicked nature. It uses all kinds of excuses, endlessly, to avoid withdrawing its aggressor forces from Cambodia and to occupy Cambodia forever. Regarding the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia alone, Vietnam has kept making many different claims.

But what is obvious is that, first, Vietnam has never withdrawn any troops. There have been only troop rotations. Not only has it not withdrawn troops, but Vietnam has even brought in fresh ones to make up for its losses. On the battlefield, the struggle between our forces and the forces of the Vietnamese troops remains continually tense and persistent. There is no sign whatsoever to show that Vietnam has pulled back even a step.

Second, Vietnam continues stubbornly to refuse bringing up a specific program for troop withdrawal through specific agreements made in conferences or meetings. It also rejects international supervision, making only empty claims about withdrawal. Therefore, this troop withdrawal is merely a farce. The Vietnamese soldiers leave the stage and hide themselves behind the curtain where they cast off the Vietnamese military uniforms, don those of the Cambodian soldiers, put on makeup to look like Cambodians, and then appear on the stage again.

Therefore, it is evident that the Vietnamese have not in the least changed their position. They remain stubborn. They have no desire to settle the Cambodian problem politically. In this situation, the Cambodian people and all Cambodian resistance forces have no other way out but to continue joining hands in continuing to fight the Vietnamese aggressors on the battlefield, on the diplomatic front, and in all other fields.

The Cambodian people and the CGDK would like to take this opportunity to express thanks to all peace- and justice-loving forces in the world for accordng a series of valuable support and assistance to the Cambodian people's just struggle for national liberation. We appeal to them to continue giving us this support and assistance and to continue bringing vigorous all-round pressure to bear on Vietnam until the latter agrees to solve the Cambodian problem politically by withdrawing all its aggressor forces from Cambodia and respecting the Cambodian people's right to self-determination without any external interference. Thank you.

Indonesia

New Trade Deregulatory Measures Issued

BK2111103988 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1007 GMT
21 Nov 88

[Text] Jakarta, Nov 21 (OANA-ANTARA)—The Indonesian Government Monday once again issued new deregulatory measures, this time in the areas of trade, industry, agriculture, and sea transport.

Minister Coordinator for the Economy, Finance, and Industry Radius Prawiro announced the new policies to the press after reporting to the president at Bina Graha here.

He said the measures concerned improvement of the import, trade, industry, and agriculture. The measures also provide facilities to export-oriented production, and sea transport.

He said the policies under this package were aimed at creating more jobs, encouraging investments, particularly in boosting nonoil exports, supporting the domestic distribution of goods and nonoil exports, as well as promoting the efficiency of national production and productivity.

In the company of other cabinet ministers in his meeting with the head of state, Radius said the new deregulatory measures were also designed to promote the reliability of importers, extend the validity of SIUPS (trade licences) to an indefinite period, expand the coverage of the API (import identity code), and [words indistinct] import identity code of production enterprises, the sale of products to foreign joint ventures (with Indonesian partners), and improvement of warehousing licences.

Further on Policy Changes

BK2211101988 Jakarta ANTARA in English
0725 GMT 22 Nov 88

[Text] Jakarta, Nov 22 (OANA-ANTARA)—The government Monday issued new deregulatory measures, this time in the areas of trade, industry, agriculture, and sea transport.

Minister Coordinator for the Economy, Finance, and Industry Radius Prawiro announced the new policies to the press. He said the measures concerned improvement of import, trade, industry, and agriculture.

The new policy abolishes official trade procedures for the import of plastics materials and the import of some iron and steel products.

For plastics products that are already produced domestically, the protective measures from now on will be implemented through the tariffs. Meanwhile, the tariffs for

plastics materials that are not yet produced domestically but are needed as supplementary materials for other home-made products will be fixed as low as possible.

Radius said a small list of domestic iron and steel products still needs protection through official trade regulations because the industry producing these products is still in its infancy.

Meanwhile, relating to goods that were previously banned from import, protection will now be implemented through the fixing of tariffs. These goods include various chemical industry, food industry, and textile industry products, agricultural commodities and processed agricultural products.

In the distribution sector, steps are also taken to encourage the flow of goods in the framework of increasing opportunities for the establishment of new businesses and creating job opportunities by giving opportunities to increase the number of retailers throughout the country.

In order to secure the smooth flow of supplementary materials, half-finished materials and also finished materials, the national shipping companies will be encouraged to grow more rapidly by the introduction of new stipulations which in essence will provide new facilities for the shipping companies as well as the cargo owners.

To increase the bonafidity of the importers, the government plans to reregistrate the general importers for selection of "plus general importers" which will be allowed to import goods which are not on the list of goods under the trade system. [sentence as received]

The process of reregistration will be carried out by the regional offices of the Ministry of Trade within 14 days so that it will be completed by January 1, 1989.

Trade licensing will be simplified by the application of trade permits (SIUP) which will be effective as long as the companies are still conducting a business.

The SIUP will be issued on the basis of the domicile of the companies and is effective nationwide for conducting domestic trade as well as export activities.

About importers registration number (API), it was decided that the system will remain effective as long as the companies concerned are still conducting import businesses, and it is effective nationwide.

Previously the API is valid only for 5 years and may only be used for conducting imports from the domicile city of the companies.

The new deregulation measures will also create facilities for foreign joint venture companies.

The move is to ensure the smoothness of the flow of goods in a bid to boost the business activities and in a view to creating more job opportunities

So far, the joint ventures were allowed to distribute their products only through the national supplier companies. With the new measures, they will be allowed to distribute their products themselves.

About trade regulation on import goods, the minister explained that one of the points in the regulation is that nontariffs protection will be changed into protection through import tariffs and surcharge duty.

The measures cover various categories of import commodities, among others the categories of chemical industrial goods, industrial goods, food and beverages, textile, agricultural products, and agro-industry processed products.

Transport Deregulation Measures

BR2211102788 Jakarta ANTARA in English
0944 GMT 22 Nov 88

[Text] Jakarta, Nov 22 (OANA-ANTARA)—Shipping companies in Indonesia may now determine their own routes following the deregulation policy issued here Monday.

Under the new policy they are only requested to report their routes to the Directorate General of Sea Communications, the coordinating minister for economic, financial, and industrial affairs, Radius Prawiro, said Monday.

The minister said the state-owned companies will be assigned to deal with the routes.

This move aims to guarantee smooth flows of goods, he said.

He said the growth in the industrial and agricultural sectors are expected to reach 7.5 percent and 5 percent respectively in the Fifth 5-Year Development Plan period which is to begin on April 1 next year.

"The national fleet is still far from sufficient", the minister said. Due to this, shipping companies are now allowed to charter foreign cargo vessels.

Under the deregulation policy, the number of shipping lines permits was reduced from five to two—one for domestic and foreign shipping companies and another one for traditional shipping companies.

Ships operating privately (or not under a shipping company) are only requested to ask for operation permits.

The government has stopped issuing shipping lines permits since 1976 but it is now opened with new facilities.

Those wishing to get the permit may now only have to possess one sea-worthy national flag carrier, instead of two as was in the previous time.

Opportunity is also opened for a national company to make a joint venture company with a foreign shipping line.

Requests for shipping line permits will be completed within 14 days, the minister said.

Private Television Begins Operation 13 November
BK2311073388 Jakarta THE JAKARTA POST
in English 18 Nov 88 p 1

[Excerpt] Jakarta (JP)—The first private television station in Indonesia, PT Rajawali Citra Televisi Indonesia (RCTI), began broadcasting on a limited trial basis on Channel 43 UHF on November 13 and will continue the trial programming until November 20 from 5 pm to 930 pm [1000 GMT to 1430].

The programs include children's cartoons, comedies, Kung Fu films, and TVRI news.

Beginning November 21, the picture will be scrambled, and viewers will need a decoder to see the programs, Mrs Pop Mulhadi Sarah, RCTI promotion and publicity manager, said here yesterday [17 November]. [passage omitted]

Laos

Official Says All Vietnamese Troops Withdrawn
BK2311064088 Hong Kong AFP in English 0635 GMT
23 Nov 88

[Text] Vientiane, Nov 23 (AFP)—Vietnam has withdrawn all of its troops from Laos following improvements in Vientiane's relations with China and Thailand, Laotian Deputy Foreign Minister Souban Salitthilat said here.

"There are no Vietnamese soldiers in Laos," Mr Soubanh told a group of visiting foreign journalists Tuesday.

(In Bangkok, a Thai military spokesman on Wednesday rejected the statement, saying at least two divisions of Vietnamese troops, totalling some 20,000 men, were still stationed in Laos near its border with Thailand.

("As of today there are still Vietnamese troops stationed in Laos," the Thai Supreme Command spokesman said.)

Mr Souban declined to give dates for the pullout. In May, he had said that a "substantial" Vietnamese withdrawal had taken place but had not given figures.

Western diplomats said here in May that Hanoi had earlier in the year cut its troop strength by half to 20,000-25,000 troops.

"Because relations with Thailand and China have improved, that is why there is no threat to our security," Mr Souban said Tuesday.

Laos fought a two-month border war with Thailand starting late last year over an area claimed by Vientiane as part of Laos' southeastern Sayaboury Province and by Bangkok as part of Thailand's northern Phitsanulok Province.

The two sides lost a total of some 400 troops in the fighting, according to Thai Army officers who said some of those killed on the Laotian side were Vietnamese.

"The last experience showed us we could handle the situation ourselves," Mr Souban said.

Analysts here said he was referring to the border war, which ended February 17 with a ceasefire and mutual troop withdrawal from the disputed area.

Mr Soubanh added that there was "no sign of Chinese support for Lao revolutionaries."

He also confirmed reports of a bomb attack last week in front of the Soviet commercial advisor's residence here that tore off a concrete power pole and damaged a car parked nearby.

Asked who was responsible, he said: "it may be bad elements from the Thai side."

No damage was reported on the Soviet official's residence, located near the Thai Embassy.

USSR's Deputy Chairman Gusev, Delegation Arrive
BK2011105588 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
1200 GMT 19 Nov 88

[Text] A delegation of the Soviet Intergovernmental Commission for Soviet-Lao Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation led by Vladimir Kuzmich Gusev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the commission, arrived in Vientiane yesterday afternoon to attend the 10th session of the intergovernmental commissions for economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between Laos and the Soviet Union. The delegation will also attend a ceremony to mark the handing over to the Lao side certain projects which have been built with Soviet assistance.

The Soviet delegation was welcomed upon its arrival at the airport by Phao Bounnaphon, minister of trade and foreign economic relations and chairman of the Intergovernmental Commission for Lao-Soviet Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation, along with a number of high-ranking cadres. Yuriy Mikheyev, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Soviet Union to Laos, was also on hand to welcome the delegation at the airport.

Hands Over Soviet-Built Highway

*BK2111104988 Vientiane KPL in English
0909 GMT 21 Nov 88*

[Text] Vientiane, November 21 (OANA-KPL)—The hand-over ceremony of the road No. 9 project enjoying assistance from some fraternal socialist countries, particularly the USSR, was organized on November 19, at Se Thamouak, the central province of Savannakhet.

The signatories to the hand-over documents were Phao Bounnaphon, minister of trade and foreign economic relations, president of the Lao Commission for the Lao-Soviet Economic, Technical-scientific Cooperation and Vladimir Kuzmich Gusev, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, president of the Soviet Commission for the Soviet-Lao Economic, Technical-scientific Cooperation.

It was pointed out that the restoration and the standardization of Road No.9 with the cooperation and assistance in construction means and materials from the Soviet Union started in 1980. The average cost of one-kilometre construction amounts to 430,000 rubles in which 40 percent were contributed by the Lao side.

Road No. 9 is in the territory of Savannakhet, with a total length of 242 kilometres from the port Kengkabao on the Mekong River to Lao Bao Pass on the Lao-Vietnamese border.

Guests of honour present at the ceremony were Oudom Khatthigna, minister of communication, transport, post and construction, Bounyang Volachit, governor of Savannakhet and other high-ranking officials. Yuriy Mikheyev, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR to Laos, other Soviet officials and Lieutenant-Colonel Nguyen Xuan Thu, representative of the Vietnamese Construction Brigade were present at the hand-over ceremony of Road No. 9. The Vietnamese Construction Brigade also engaged in building some sections of the road which is totally asphalted.

PASASON Editorial Hails 20 November Election

*BK2111145588 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
0000 GMT 21 Nov 88*

[PASASON Undated Editorial: "Tasks That We Should Concentrate on After This Election"]

[Text] After the balloting in the 20 November election for people's representatives at the provincial and municipal levels, the electoral committees at the grass-roots, constituency, province, and provincial levels must exert their efforts to sum up and draw lessons from the nationwide poll. This is the only way to collect valuable, meaningful, realistic, and effective lessons from this election so that preparations can be made to facilitate the upcoming election of the people's representatives at the central level.

The election of the people's representatives at provincial and municipal level was held in the atmosphere under which the entire Lao people were striving to implement the 1988 plan and harvesting monsoon rice in all parts of the country while cadres, soldiers, police, and our people were registering achievements to welcome the 13th national day on 2 December and the 40th LPA founding anniversary as well as this election at provincial and municipal level. The said achievements were concrete and direct results of efforts of the people of all ethnicities and strata, soldiers, police, and our cadres.

So as to further strengthen the said achievements and turn them into valuable lessons for our nation, the summing up and drawing lessons from this election of people's representatives at provincial and municipal level is an important task. In order to evaluate the results of this election in a timely manner, the chairman of the National Electoral Committee recently issued Instruction No. 103, dated 15 November, to provincial and municipal electoral committees. The instruction says: To profoundly sum up and draw lessons from the nationwide election of people's representatives at the provincial and municipal levels in a realistic and highly effective manner, the National Electoral Committee therefore makes the following suggestions:

1. After the balloting on 20 November, all polling units and constituency teams must quickly evaluate the results of the poll and hold meetings to sum up and draw lessons at provincial and municipal levels during period from 20 to 25 November.
2. From 25 November to 5 December, the electoral committees at the provincial and municipal levels select a number of chairmen and members of district electoral committees and head of every polling unit to participate in the meeting to sum up and draw lessons from the election at the provincial and municipal levels. The results of these meetings will be reported to the National Electoral Committee. In early December, electoral committees at the provincial and municipal levels nationwide will attend the meeting to sum up and draw lessons from the election at provincial and municipal levels and receive advice on preparations for the election of people's representatives at the central level.

Meanwhile, cadres, party members, workers, state officials, soldiers, police, and people of all ethnicities and strata in all parts of the country should turn their joy and the success of the election of people's representatives into an impetus for carrying out the tasks being in their localities and sections. For example, they should concentrate on fighting the adverse consequences of natural disasters, animal epidemics, pests, and diseases which can spread in some localities through various appropriate and effective means; harvest the monsoon rice and make timely preparations for cultivation of second rice, sarchy, and other crops; actively engage in free and legal buying and selling goods; pay attention to the improvement of the people's material and spiritual livelihood;

promote education, culture, and sports; resist the infiltration and revival of various cultures which are against national identity, lines, policies, and plans of our party, and pay attention to the prevention of disease and promotion of good health. Most important of all is that we must always heighten our revolutionary vigilance and make effective contributions to the defense of the nation and peace, counter the enemy's psychological warfare and subtle schemes and tricks to create division and subvert our country, oppose bad elements and opportunists, defend internal unity, and maintain peace and order in our respective localities and sectors. The said tasks on which we should concentrate after this election are the amplification of the success [of the 20 November poll], a historically important victory of the nation and a necessary condition for the upcoming election of people's representatives at the central level, and can also bring about achievements to welcome the 13th founding anniversary of the LPDR and the 40th founding LPA anniversary on 20 January 1989.

Philippines

Senate Resolution Condemns U.S. Bases Pact
HK2311090188 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY
INQUIRER in English 23 Nov 88 pp 1, 10

[By Marlen Ronquillo]

[Text] The Senate yesterday condemned the amended terms of the RP [Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. Military Bases Agreement (MBA) as violative of the Constitution and international agreements to which the Philippines is a signatory.

In the toughest indictment of the accord made by a government body, 18 senators approved Senate Resolution No 316 which said that key provisions of the agreement violated "the pro-life, pro-peace, antiwar and antinuclear provisions of the new Constitution."

The senators said the provisions of the accord signed in Washington last Oct. 17 by Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus and Secretary of State George Shultz also ran counter to the 39 international resolutions advocating peace which the Philippine government had signed.

The senators also said in the resolution that the key provisions of the agreement, particularly Article 6, did not foster the spirit of amity, peace and openness encouraged by the superpowers and countries of the Third World. Article 6 of the Manglapus-Shultz accord allowed transit, port calls and overflights by nuclear carriers.

The strong support for the resolution was deemed significant since the Senate has the exclusive power to ratify treaties and international agreements.

The senators said Article 6 of the Manglapus-Shultz agreement violated Article XVIII of the Constitution which bans nuclear weapons from Philippine territory.

They also said the provision went against the objective of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) of establishing a Zone of Peace, Freedom and Neutrality in the region.

The resolution was signed by Senators Wigberto Tanada, Heherson Alvarez, Agapito Aquino, Juan Ponce Enrile, Joseph Estrada, Teofisto Guingona, Ernesto Herrera, Sotero Laurel, Jose Lina Jr., Ernesto Maceda, Orlando Mercado, Aquilino Pimentel Jr., Santanina Rasul, Alberto Romulo, Rene Saguisag, Leticia Ramos-Shahani, Victor Ziga and Senate President Javito Salonga.

In a related development, Senate sources said President Aquino has been quietly working to moderate another strongly worded Senate resolution urging her to formally notify the United States that the MBA will expire on Sept. 17, 1991.

The sources said Ms. Aquino wanted to tone down the resolution so it would not give the impression that her administration was in a hurry to terminate the MBA.

Resolution 181 sponsored by Sen. Orlando Mercado has been endorsed by the committees on national defense and security and foreign relations. It asked the President to send a formal notice of termination of the bases agreement at least one year before Sept. 17, 1991. This is to forestall the MBA's automatic extension by default.

Under an agreement signed in 1966 by foreign Secretary Narciso Ramos and U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk, the bases agreement shall be deemed automatically extended unless the Philippines or the U.S. serves a notice of termination at least one year before it expires on Sept. 16, 1991.

The senators' concern over Ms. Aquino's discreet maneuvering on the Mercado resolution was heightened when Sen. Rene Saguisag, who is loyal to the President, filed his own measure which asks the Senate to support Ms. Aquino's position that the MBA expires on Sept. 17, 1991.

Saguisag said a formal notice of termination should only be sent to the U.S. "if necessary," since Article XVII of the Constitution already provided that the agreement is terminated on Sept. 16, 1991.

The Senate sources said the Saguisag resolution might be the one favored by the President.

Spratly Fishing Area 'Taken Over' by Malaysians
HK2311041388 Manila MANILA BULLETIN
in English 23 Nov 88 p 10

[By R.V. Mapile]

[Text] Malaysian fishermen have taken over the former Filipino fishing area West of Balabac, Palawan, in the Kalayaan Islands area.

This was reported by Frank C. Thomas, secretary-general of the Federation of Fishing Associations of the Philippines, who said the Malaysian fishermen are now swarming over the area where the 49 Filipino fishermen were illegally arrested by the Malaysian Navy last March.

In an official protest sent to Secretary Fidel Ramos of the Department of National Defense, the federation stated that while the negotiations on the delimitation of the exclusive economic zone between the Philippines and Malaysia have been frozen, Malaysian fishermen have taken over the traditional fishing grounds of the Filipinos.

The Malaysian government is actually providing naval and air protection to the Malaysian fishermen in case they are molested by Filipino fishermen or even by the Philippine Navy, Thomas said.

"It is very ironic that while the Philippine government is trying to prevent Filipino fishermen from fishing in the areas where they have been fishing for so many years, the Malaysian government is actively pushing their fishermen to fish in the disputed area where they have never fished before," the federation stated.

Although the area is nearer the Philippine boundaries than those of Malaysia, the Philippine Navy had earlier admitted that the area is too far out of the patrol coverage.

Manglapus To Discuss Spratlys in Hanoi
HK2311083688 Hong Kong AFP in English 0836 GMT 23 Nov 88

[Text] Manila, Nov 23 (AFP)—Philippine Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus said Wednesday that Vietnam should enforce stricter measures to check the flow of refugees to neighboring nations burdened by hosting thousands of boat people.

Mr. Manglapus, due to visit Hanoi next week, also told a news conference he would discuss possible solutions to the problem of the Spratlys, a South China Sea archipelago claimed by the two countries as well as China, Malaysia and Taiwan.

His November 27-29 visit will be the first by a cabinet-level Philippine official to Vietnam since they forged diplomatic ties in 1976.

"All of the countries in Southeast Asia would like to see control exercised in the outflow," Mr. Manglapus said of the continued stream of boat people to the Philippines and other neighbors of Vietnam.

The Philippines hosts some 16,000 Indochinese refugees, mostly from Vietnam, in two centers which prepare them for resettlement in the West, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees office here said.

Mr. Manglapus said the Philippines' problems with refugees were "serious" for a country seeking to revive its own economy, but said there was no plan to impose a closed-door policy similar to that in Malaysia and Hong Kong.

Mr. Manglapus said he would also seek a clearer definition of political and economic refugees in order to determine whether some kinds of Vietnamese boat people could be returned to their homeland.

He had complained earlier that some of the boat people may actually be "looking for greener pastures," not refugees from political persecution.

On the Spratlys, which straddles vital sealanes and is reputed to lie over rich oil deposits, Mr. Manglapus said he would seek to explore "practical and implementable" measures to resolve the conflicting claims.

China, Vietnam, the Philippines and Malaysia maintain forces on some of the islands. Chinese and Vietnamese troops clashed in the area earlier this year, leaving an undetermined number of casualties.

Mr. Manglapus recalled that when President Corazon Aquino visited Beijing in April, Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping told her that the Spratlys issue should be shelved "until we can find a workable solution."

He said the Philippines was not opposed to the idea of an international conference on the Spratlys provided that enough countries take part.

Mr. Manglapus said he was hoping to sign an air services agreement with Hanoi and look into possible expansion of bilateral trade, which stood at a mere two million U.S. dollars in 1987 in the Philippines' favour.

P20-Million Technology Accord With PRC
HK2311092788 Quezon City MALAYA in English 23 Nov 88 p 9

[Text] The Philippines and the People's Republic of China yesterday signed a P [pesos] 20 million memorandum of agreement for the technology transfer of coal waste-ash hollow blocks production in the country.

The agreement, signed by National Housing Authority [NHA] general manager Raymundo Dizon and Zhang Gui Gen, China's Nantong Construction Material Industry Bureau deputy director, called for the supply of machinery to manufacture low-cost hollow blocks in the Philippines.

The technology, which has been used in China for 30 years, uses coal waste and ash instead of cement in the manufacture of concrete hollow blocks for housing and building construction.

Dizon said the use of the Chinese technology would lessen construction cost by at least 30 percent.

He said there is an abundant supply in the country of the necessary materials needed for the technology. These materials, he said, will come from coal waste from power plants in Batangas and Cebu as well as from charcoal deposits found in Bohol, Iloilo and other provinces in the south.

Under the memorandum of agreement, China will provide the machinery to the NHA which will be used to produce hollow blocks right in the construction sites of its low-cost housing projects.

Because of the machine's movability, the technology, Dizon said, could be brought from one project site to another. The agreement was a result of a visit made by Dizon to China last June to explore Filipino-Chinese tie-ups in low-cost housing projects in the country. Dizon's visit was facilitated by the Multi-World International Co. owned by Caloy Ang.

Filipinos in Beijing Protest Lack of Ambassador

*HK2311042988 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY
GLOBE in English 23 Nov 88 p 6*

[By staff writer Julius F. Fortuna]

[Text] The absence of an ambassador to Beijing is causing diplomatic embarrassment to the Philippine government and shame upon Filipinos living there, a newly arrived open letter from Filipinos in Beijing complained.

The open letter addressed to President Aquino also expressed support for the nomination of Ambassador Rodolfo Severino, whose appointment to Beijing was earlier opposed by some members of the Commission on Appointments.

"For the past few months, we Filipinos in Beijing have had to endure the embarrassment of explaining to officials and diplomats here (Beijing) the delay of Severino's arrival," the open letter said.

The post in Beijing has been left open since the resignation of Ambassador Alfonso Yuchengco last April.

"With the growing number of Filipinos in China and China's own expanding role and influence in the world, we feel that the Beijing post deserves one of the best career diplomats the Philippine foreign service can offer," the letter said as it pointed to Severino as the man qualified to hold the post.

The open letter was signed by 43 Filipinos in Beijing, led by Jaime Flor-Cruz, the Filipino journalist who is TIME magazine's correspondent in Beijing and the President of the 300-member Foreign Correspondents' club there.

Among those who signed the petition were former UP [University of the Philippines] professor Aprodicio Laquian, now country director of the United Nations Population Fund, and former UP student leader Ericson Baculiniao, now with the American National Broadcasting Company (NBC).

Flor-Cruz told the GLOBE in an accompanying letter that the delay in the posting of Severino has already caused a "major diplomatic embarrassment to the Philippine government."

At the Department of Foreign Affairs, meanwhile, Middle East experts will monitor discussions on a proposed resolution to recognize the new Palestinian state.

The resolution, filed by Congressmen Gregorio Andolana last Friday, is urging the President to recognize immediately the Palestine state as declared by the Palestinian-National Congress.

The resolution also urged the government to approve a pending request of Palestinians based in Manila to establish an office in the country.

Aquino Reaffirms Commitment to Human Rights

*HK2311101388 Manila Broadcasting Company
DZRH in Tagalog 0900 GMT 23 Nov 88*

[Text] In Malacanang, the president has just ended a meeting with Malacanang reporters during which she was asked about the statement declaring her commitment to human rights as a compromise [as heard] in the speech marking her 1,000th day in office. However, it was pointed out that 92 people have already been reported missing this year, while many more have been arrested, tortured, and harassed in rural communities during the last 33 months. These incidents are still said to be prevalent and the government does not seem in control of the military. Here is the president's reply:

[Begin Aquino recording in English] I have to reiterate that I have absolute commitment to the defense of human rights. What I have asked for and, in fact I have mentioned this to Amnesty International a few months ago when I met with some members of Amnesty International, I have asked them to appeal to these people who give them reports on human rights abuses to please go directly to the Commission on Human Rights.

With regard to the alleged missing persons, I was told that the going to the Human Rights Commission by these relatives or friends of the alleged missing persons is very important so that they can give the necessary information to the Human Rights Commission. I think you know that the Human Rights Commission is empowered to go to all the camps and all of the prisons to see for themselves whether such persons have been detained or are being kept in any of these detention centers.

I have also stated very clearly that with regards to the Church, like the [words indistinct], where the people might have complaints on the military, I have told Secretary Ramos and General de Villa to make themselves available at any time to Archbishop Velasco and Cardinal Vidal. I have asked Archbishop Legazpi before if it were easy for him to contact General de Villa and Secretary Ramos, and he told me yes. So if the relatives and friends of these alleged missing victims would like to make known or would like to have assistance, perhaps they can call Church authorities like Archbishop Legazpi and Cardinal Vidal.

It is very important that we have to have a little trust, especially where the Human Rights Commission is concerned. And the Human Rights Commission is only willing and certainly ever ready to attend to these complaints and to investigate these complaints. But how can they go about investigating if they are not even presented with the necessary information. So once again, I would like to appeal to all our countrymen who have been the victims or who have been the alleged victims of human rights abuses to please to go to the Human Rights Commission and to present their case to the Human Rights Commission. [end recording]

News Forum Informed of Abuses

HK2111045588 Hong Kong AFP in English 0424 GMT
21 Nov 88

[Text] Manila, Nov 21 (AFP)—Some 11,300 Filipinos have been arrested or detained on security grounds under President Corazon Aquino, the head of a Roman Catholic Church-supported human rights monitor said here Monday.

Sister Mariani Dimaranan of the Task Force Detainees [TFD] also told a press forum that 507 people were summarily executed, 149 abducted, and 159 others massacred, allegedly by security forces, from the time Mrs. Aquino assumed power in February 1986 until last June.

A leftist group had earlier blamed the Aquino government for the unsolved disappearances of 99 activists this year, and derided government officials who promised to help locate them.

Mary Bautista, head of the government's Commission on Human Rights, speaking in the same forum, did not dispute the TFD figures but said "it's not fair to ascribe these disappearances to the government."

She said the "armed insurgency" and "poor economic conditions that result in the lack of jobs" were factors that contributed to human rights violations.

Mrs. Aquino has promised to uphold human rights in her effort to crush the 20-year-old insurgency of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) and its military arm, the New People's Army (NPA), by the time she steps down in 1992.

In a speech marking her first 1,000 days in power Monday, she said she had released hundreds of political prisoners when she assumed power, and entered into negotiations with the communists for a political settlement.

The talks collapsed in January 1987 after the government rejected rebel demands for power sharing.

Senate Votes To Delay 1987 Administrative Code
HK2311040588 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE
in English 23 Nov 88 p 6

[By staff member Johanna Son]

[Text] The Senate yesterday voted unanimously to postpone for one year the implementation of the new Administrative Code of 1987 that would give broad powers to the defense secretary.

The chamber approved on second reading Senate Bill 849, authored by Sen. Wigberto Tanada, postponing the code's effectivity, earlier set for tomorrow, until Nov. 24 next year.

The code, embodied in Executive Order (EO) No 292, would create the position of a vice commander in chief to be occupied by the defense secretary with the new post, the code in effect would place the defense chief between the President and the Armed Forces chief of staff.

The code, signed by President Aquino two days before congress convened on July 27, 1987, needed review and reexamination, Tanada said when he sponsored his bill on the Senate floor yesterday.

He expressed fear that the code would in effect, make the defense chief, "already at par with and on the (same) level as the President of the Republic of the Philippines."

Among the powers the code would grant to the defense chief were the authority to prescribe and implement the recruitment, training and mobilization of a citizens' armed force, including the Citizen Armed Forces Geographical Units (Cagfus); the power to create additional military units and services; and the power to reorganize the Armed Forces.

Critics of the code said that under the code, the President, in effect, abdicated her power as commander in chief to the defense secretary.

Mrs. Aquino had assured the senators that she would certify as urgent the Tanada measure to allow its speedy approval today or tomorrow.

Tanada also said Speaker Ramon Mitra and House Majority Floor Leader Francisco Sumulong had sent word that the House would approve a similar measure.

Congress aims to have the measure signed into law by the President by Nov. 24.

Sen. Aquilino Pimentel Jr. pointed out that the EO painted a "chilling scenario", of a defense chief with awesome powers even during peacetime.

However, Pimentel and Sen. Rene Saguisag expressed concern that two Marcos presidential decrees that the EO was supposed to repeal would have to stay in force.

Tanada replied it was a question of which was the "lesser evil," assuring that there would be no hiatus in government operations due to the code's postponement.

The code contains at least 17 provisions that contravene the Constitution, especially one upholding civilian supremacy over the military at all times, Tanada said.

Meanwhie, Vice President Salvador Laurel yesterday said Ms. Aquino had relinquished her powers as commander in chief of the Armed Forces to Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos through her own presidential directive.

Laurel said a closer reading of EO 292 indicated that Ramos would be empowered to take over the command of the Armed Forces.

"President Aquino is now only ceremonial commander of the Armed Forces," Laurel said.

But military officials have welcomed the code, which would give the defense chief general authority and overall supervision over the military.

They say it merely restores the proper chain of command distorted by the Marcos regime.

Ramos had assured he would not abuse the broad powers given him under the EO.

Tanada cited the following "defects" in the code:

- The EO was signed on July 25, 1987, two days before Congress convened. Thus, it had not been subjected to public hearings.
- Several of its provisions would contradict the Constitution and other laws that Congress passed since the code's formulation.
- It copied deposed President Marcos' budget law, PD [Presidential Decree] 1177.

Ramos Denies Ambition To 'Usurp or Grab' Power
HK2311112588 *Quezon City GMA 7 Radio-Television Arts Network in Tagalog* 1030 GMT 23 Nov 88

[From "GMA News" program]

[Text] Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos today announced that he had no intention of matching the president's power as commander in chief of the Armed Forces of the

Philippines. He explained that the General Military Council whose creation was provided for in Executive Order 292 would serve only as an adviser to the president on security matters. He added that Congress was free to question the executive order which will allegedly make the Secretary of National Defense the vice commander in chief.

[Begin Ramos recording in English in progress] ...laws of the Constitution, I do not think that there will be anyone who is now in a cabinet position who would want to usurp or grab the powers that are reserved for the president. Maybe there are some others, not in the cabinet, or maybe even outside the government, but not me. [end recording]

Ramos Vows Protection of Restored Democracy
HK2311035388 *Manila MANILA BULLETIN*
in English 23 Nov 88 p 8

[By Roy Sinfuego]

[Text] Defense Secretary Fidel V. Ramos said the next 1,000 days of the Aquino administration will be the main concern of the defense department and the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP).

Speaking before the graduation of Class No 32 of the AFP Command and General Staff College composed of 65 senior AFP officers and five foreign service officers yesterday, Secretary Ramos said the AFP's primary goal now is to continue reinforcing and protecting the stability of the newly regained democracy of the country.

Ramos noted that President Aquino has given recognition to the military's efforts in countering and defeating five coup attempts during the first half of her term, the most serious of which is the Aug. 28, 1987 coup led by ex-colonel Gregorio "Gringo" Honasan.

He said the defense department and the AFP have contributed their share to national stability and have set forth political and economic advances. He added they shall continue to do so to further advance the gains of the Aquino government.

He said to achieve these goals, the DND [Department of National Defense] will be working closely with the Department of Local Government in strengthening the local Peace and Order Councils.

Ramos also said although the requirements of the soldiers in the frontlines are not yet fully satisfied, "we are getting there."

He said the Army's division and brigade headquarters have been established right in the hinterlands under the AFP's "forward deployment concept." The idea is to bring the division and brigade headquarters closer to their combat battalions.

The same concept, Ramos added, has improved the military's communication linkage, fighting mobility, and medical services.

Ramos said that the bottomline of government objectives is to win back the barangays that we lost to the communist rebels.

Aftermath of Transportation Strike Viewed

Aquino Orders Firm Measures

*HK2311112788 Quezon City Sports Radio 738
in English 1100 GMT 23 Nov 88*

[Text] The much-publicized jeepney strike failed to paralyze Metro Manila commuters today as big transport groups refused to join. Reports coming in from the provinces also showed that normal traffic continued.

The government took the necessary steps to avoid adverse effects that could have been brought about by the strike. Transportation Under Secretary Jose Valdecanas directed the Metro Manila Transit Corporation to deploy additional buses to serve routes where commuters may have been stranded. The Light Railway Transit System also ran additional coaches. The Bus Operators Association of the Philippines also heeded a call made by the Land Transportation and Franchising Regulatory Board to provide additional buses to help commuters.

Attorney Orlando Viray, executive secretary of the bus group, said 15 buses, which are equivalent to 100 jeepneys, were sent out.

Meantime, President Aquino ordered the arrest of any person who attempts to sow violence during the jeepney strike. This was revealed during a press conference this afternoon.

Mrs Aquino said authorities are already preparing charges against those instigating the strike.

[Begin Aquino recording] Already I have given instructions, especially in the case of the police here in Metro Manila, to make sure that jeepney drivers who want to ply their routes are not prevented from doing so and to protect the passengers. We are also studying if there are indeed grounds to detain, possibly filing charges against people who are deliberately working against the interest of the nation. [end recording]

Only 'Few' Areas Affected

*HK2311082388 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog
0700 GMT 23 Nov 88*

[Excerpt] PISTON [Pinagkaisang Samahan ng Tsuper at Operators Nationwide—United Organization of Drivers Nationwide] has failed to paralyze traffic as transport operators have decided to let the jeepneys ply the regular routes. Only a few areas were affected by the strike. The Department of Education, Culture, and Sports feared

that the strike would continue through today and it issued a directive suspending classes in both elementary and high schools. [passage omitted]

Drivers Threaten Further Strike

*HK2311015788 Manila Far East Broadcasting
Company in English 2300 GMT 22 Nov 88*

[Text] Militant drivers vowed to stage a more crippling strike in Metro Manila and other key cities. The drivers made this decision after President Aquino failed to make a commitment to reduce the prices of spare parts and prime commodities. According to reports, the strike will be participated in by major transport organizations, spearheaded by the Alliance of Drivers' Association. Drivers from the cities of Davao, Naga, Iligan, and Zamboanga may also join the strike.

The Supreme Court ordered Manila police chief General Alfredo Lim to answer charges that the arrest of PISTON [Pinagkaisang Samahan ng Tsuper at Operators Nationwide—United Organization of Drivers Nationwide] president Medardo de Roda is illegal. The high court ordered Lim to take Roda to the Regional Trial Court of Manila. The Supreme Court also ordered acting Executive Judge Felix Barbers of the Manila Regional Trial Court to hear Roda's petition tomorrow at 9:00 am. The Supreme Court requested the Regional Trial Court to submit its report on the Roda case not later than Monday of next week. Roda is the chairman of PISTON, the group largely responsible for Monday's jeepney strike, which stranded thousands of Metro Manila commuters. He was arrested by Western Police District operatives Monday afternoon when he gave an interview at the National Press Club in Intramuros, Manila.

Second Transport Leader Arrested

*HK2311063788 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan
in Tagalog 0600 GMT 23 Nov 88*

[Text] Manila police today arrested the secretary general of the Pinagkaisang Samahan ng mga Tsuper and Operators Nationwide [United Organization of Drivers and Operators Nationwide], or PISTON, Deogracias Espiritu, and charged him with inciting to sedition. Last Monday, Piston chairman Medardo Roda was also arrested by the police and charged with the same crime.

The organization headed by Roda and Espiritu is responsible for the transport strike which began last Monday, announcing demands for lower prices for spare parts and other basic commodities following the reduction in fares.

Meanwhile, the police are also looking for K MU [Kilusang Mayo Uno—1 May Movement] secretary general Lito Villar. Piston is affiliated with the K MU.

Montano Remains PC Chief Despite Escape Issue
HK2311050188 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE
in English 23 Nov 88 pp 1, 7

[Text] President Aquino yesterday appeared to have decided to keep Maj Gen [Major General] Ramon Montano, Constabulary chief, despite the escape from the Camp Crame stockade of alleged New People's Army chief Romulo Kintanar.

Montano saw Mrs Aquino for the first time yesterday since he left the country for a conference in Bangkok during which time Kintanar bolted prison. He indicated willingness to quit his post, saying he was "ready for anything if the President decides or desires anything."

But Mrs Aquino gave him no walking papers yet.

In fact, AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] Chief of Staff Gen Renato de Villa, who accompanied Montano to Malacanang said Mrs Aquino "alerted the PC chief on possible investigation by the Senate and the House" of the Kintanar escape.

According to her, De Villa told reporters, "Congress is interested in questioning Montano."

Montano admitted "it is his responsibility and he accepts the responsibility for any investigation," De Villa reported.

No interviews were entertained by Montano, however. All he said of the Congress' inquiry was: "They're gonna hang me."

De Villa, asked if Montano resigned, answered: "I think it is understood that all of us serve at the pleasure of the President."

NPA Supporters Surrender in Misamis Occidental
HK2111040388 Manila MANILA BULLETIN
in English 21 Nov 88 p 21

[By Tony Pe Remando]

[Text] Pagadian City—A total of 2,218 members and supporters of the New People's Army (NPA) surrendered to military and civilian authorities last month in Misamis Occidental, Brig. Gen. [Brigadier General] Gumer-sindo T. Yap, the Army's First Infantry (Tabak) Division chief, announced here recently.

Yap said the surrender was negotiated by the 55th Infantry Battalion, led by Lt. Col. [Lieutenant General] Rodolfo Abao, through the help of local officials and leaders of various organizations.

Abao reported to Yap that the rebel-returnees came from barangays Mamut, Tudela, Libertad, Alto, Senior, San Isidro, and Estrella in Sinacaban Town; barangays

Sinara Alto and Sinara Bajo in Jimenez, barangays Malibangcao, Sigatic Diot, Sangay Diot, and Cabungsan in Clarin, and barangay Sangay Daku in Ozamiz City.

Abao said efforts are being taken to negotiate for the surrender of more rebels in other areas of Misamis Occidental and Ozamiz City.

Thailand

Police Block Departure of Two Americans

BK1611013988 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
16 Nov 88 p

[Excerpt] Immigration police yesterday ordered two Americans who illegally crossed into Laos on a prisoner-of-war rescue mission to remain in Thailand pending an investigation of their status.

Donna Long and James Copp, both from North Carolina, returned to Bangkok last Saturday after being held 41 days in a Laotian jail. Authorities there detained the two after they crossed the Mekong River and illegally entered Laos.

Once in Laos, they passed out offers of a \$2.4-million reward for Americans they believe are still being held more than 13 years after the Indochina war ended.

When Long and Copp returned to Bangkok, airport immigration officials let them in but kept their passports because they did not bear the stamp given when travelers leave Thailand, Immigration Police Capt Aphisak Phumsawi told AP.

That delayed the Americans' plans to leave today for the United States.

Pol Capt [Police Captain] Aphisak said Immigration commander Pol Maj-Gen [Police Major General] Kriangkrai Kannasut must approve the Americans' request that charges of immigration violations be waived. The process normally takes up to three days, he said.

"Their case is not a serious violation of Thai immigration rules," Pol Capt Aphisak said. "We are looking at it as if it were unintentional." [passage omitted]

VOFA Predicts Continued U.S. Policy in Region

BK1511180088 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai
1030 GMT 14 Nov 88

[Station commentary: "George Bush's Policy on U.S.-Thai Relations"]

[Text] The result of the U.S. presidential election is known. Republican candidate Vice President George Bush won by a majority vote of 402 to 136 [electoral votes] to become the 41st U.S. president, defeating the Democratic candidate, Massachusetts' Governor Michael Dukakis. The U.S. presidential election not only

drew the attention of the American people, but also of people worldwide, including those in Thailand. In Thailand, various institutions held panel discussions on the subject, and on election day there was a live telecast on the results. All this is because of the very important role played by the United States in world affairs. Leadership of a free-world power like the United States certainly carries a great impact on international politics. We therefore have to put our interests in the policy of the new U.S. president, George Bush; especially his foreign policy which will certainly impact, both directly and indirectly, on Thailand, which is a close ally to the United States as well as other countries. It is believed that the foreign policy of George Bush with regard to Thailand will not change much. It will be a continuation of the policy adopted by President Reagan's administration, that is, the United States will continue to play a constructive role in promoting peace and stability in Southeast Asia. The United States and Thailand have had established diplomatic relations for 155 years. Throughout those years, both countries have shared a similar desire to promote regional peace and stability. They have been closely cooperating in efforts to solve regional problems.

The issue of Cambodia has been a major political concern for Thailand, as the situation could directly affect Thailand's security. On this issue, the United States has been supporting the efforts made by Thailand and ASEAN to solve the Cambodian problem. The new U.S. administration under President-Elect George Bush will certainly adopt the same attitude, that is, it will continue to support the stand of ASEAN and Thailand in seeking a political solution to the Cambodian problem through the United Nations and other forums to isolate and pressure Vietnam until it agrees to pull out all its troops from Cambodia.

It is believed that the United States will pay a great deal of attention to the Indochinese refugees and will help arrange for the settlement of those refugees in third countries. It is believed that the United States will cooperate with first-asylum countries, such as Thailand, in seeking a durable solution to the problem.

On the U.S. Pacific policy, President-Elect Bush does not want to press Japan into assuming the role of security protector of the region, but would rather encourage cooperation between Japan and countries in the Pacific with a view toward strengthening their economic stability by giving them economic development assistance, especially to the Philippines which is beset with economic problems, and by opening up Japanese markets to absorb exports from the United States and countries in the Pacific.

On U.S. economic and trade policy, it is believed the new U.S. administration will continue to support the multilateral Uruguay round of trade talks with a view toward supporting a free-trade system, and will continue to seek solutions to trade problems and obstacles through

discussions. The U.S. administration will hold talks and establish free trade agreements with the ASEAN group, and the ASEAN countries are ready for this. Because of the massive U.S. trade and budget deficits, there have been pressures in the United States for better protection of trade and industrial interests. This will eventually lead to a worsening of trade protectionism against U.S. trade partners, including Thailand. Anyway, it is believed that Bush will continue the same line of policies as President Reagan who does not endorse trade protectionism as a measure to solve U.S. economic woes.

The fact that the United States is continuing with efforts to solve trade deficits leads to a belief that it will pursue an offensive trade policy. In this connection, trade frictions between Thailand and the United States will continue when trade interests of both countries are involved. The Thai Government has been trying its best to cooperate with the United States in solving trade frictions, and it is hoped that Thailand and the United States will continue to closely cooperate and hold discussions to solve economic and trade problems based on the spirit of their long-established friendly relations.

Dear listeners: From our assessment of the policy of the new U.S. president-elect, we believe that relations and cooperation, both bilateral and in a multilateral framework, between Thailand and the United States will develop and expand in the spirit of friendly allies, and that the United States' cooperation in efforts to promote and build peace, freedom, and stability in Southeast Asia will continue. On economic relations, many feared that the United States would adopt trade protectionism to cope with its domestic economy. We believe that Thailand and the United States will deal with this area within the framework of intimate discussions on the basis of mutual interests.

* Copyright, Trade Issue Controversies

Sources on Copyright

42070019 Bangkok KHAO PHISSET in Thai
24 Sep-4 Oct 88 pp 20-22

[Excerpts] For almost all politicians, the recent dissolution of parliament is still a bad dream in view of the fact that the copyright issue, which was the important factor that led to parliament being dissolved before the end of its term, has again become a controversial issue because of strong U.S. pressure. [passage omitted]

As for the pro-government parties, news sources have informed KHAO PHISSET that no party has shown any enthusiasm for submitting a draft act during the remaining month of this session of parliament. Their main concern is the government's stability. The executive committee of the Social Action Party supported having Air Chief Marshal [ACM] Sitthi Sawetsila push through a draft Copyright Act during this session of parliament. But a news source said that even though ACM Sitthi wants to do that, some party members oppose this, saying that the Social Action Party

should not take the lead on this, because that will harm the party. They feel that the party should allow the Thai Nation Party to take action on this. The Social Action Party should provide clear support only when things have reached the final stage.

Foreign Affairs Ministry Remains Neutral

As for the present position of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, a senior official in this ministry told KHAO PHASET that the ministry will remain neutral. It will play the role of coordinator and report U.S. actions to the government.

"We will no longer be the front man for anyone. In the past, we played a leading role, because we were afraid that the country would be damaged. We did that even though we were not responsible for that issue. From now on, we will allow the people responsible to handle this."

The organizations responsible are the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Commerce. The news source said that the Ministry of Commerce is probably considering whether it will be worth it if the GSP [generalized system of preferences] is cut. The general view is that it would not be worth it, because we would lose billions in profits.

The same news source said that the ministry has considered many factors. The four main factors are: Thailand's relations with countries throughout the world, U.S. demands, which are reasonable, the domestic political situation, and the nation's interests, particularly its economic interests. At present, it must be admitted that Thailand needs U.S. markets and that Thailand benefits from the special trade rights granted by the United States.

The ministry feels that this matter has become a controversial issue because of the fact that everyone views it from a different perspective. "If we use our brains to consider this, we will be able to discuss this rationally. We will be able to consider the good and bad points. But if we allow ourselves to be carried away by our emotions, we will begin to feel that they are pressuring us and that if we allow this, we will lose prestige. But if we view this from the standpoint of bilateral relations, this is a matter of compromise. It's not a matter of one side getting everything."

The ministry feels that the way that the copyright problem is being discussed today, it's as if we are trying to separate the United States from other countries with which Thailand has relations. From the standpoint of diplomatic action, this is not right.

"It's not as if we do not have a copyright law. Our present copyright law protects the 75 countries that signed the Berne Convention. What's wrong with making the United States the 76th country? There is no difference if the United States is just viewed as another country."

However, the news source said that that is the view and line of the ministry. If asked for its opinion, that is the position that it will take. But once the government formulates a policy, regardless of what that policy is, the ministry will not oppose that policy, because the ministry considers itself to be just one unit involved in implementing the government's policies.

The Opposition is Very Active

In a situation in which the pro-government parties seem to be at odds with each other, the opposition parties have taken a clear position on the copyright problem. They have not said that we should oppose this law. Rather, they have made criticisms and said that the government should think very carefully before taking action. It should think carefully about its attitude toward the other party in this matter, that is, the United States, and toward parliament. The previous administration was criticized for not giving enough attention to this final step even though this could become a critical economic problem for the country in the future.

The opposition showed its interest in this problem by inviting a group of senior government officials from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, including MR [royal title] Kasemsamson Kasemsi, the under secretary of foreign affairs, Mr Thep Thewakun, the director general of the Political Department, and experts on the copyright problem, to come and speak to members of the opposition on trade protectionist laws and the Copyright Law. That meeting was held at the President Hotel on the evening of 12 September. The purpose was to increase people's knowledge and understanding concerning this problem.

Last week, a motion on the effects of the trade protectionist laws was submitted to parliament. The purpose was to generate discussion on the good and bad points. This will be of great help during the final deliberations on this problem. Another reason for doing this was to prevent the government from making the decision alone.

Besides this, an extraordinary subcommittee has been established to consider the effects of the U.S. trade law. This was done in order to encourage people to participate in considering this important problem. The opposition's proposals on this problem have been viewed as a good way to study this problem from the standpoint of both economics and politics. This is taking a long-term view.

Sutham Saengprathum, a Progressive Party MP from Nakhon Sithammarat Province, who serves as the deputy spokesman for the House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee, which is another subcommittee that is very

interested in this problem, said that if Thailand promulgates a copyright law out of fear of losing our GSP rights, which is what those who support this claim, we could suffer a permanent loss in exchange for uncertain profits. Sutham feels that even if Thailand promulgates a copyright law, the United States will still review the matter of extending GSP rights to us.

An important observation made by Sutham is that after the United States becomes a member of the Berne Convention this year, it will automatically receive copyright protection from Thailand. Thus, why is it demanding that Thailand extend bilateral protection? It is well worth considering whether the United States has other motives for making this demand.

In short, the opposition's view is quite clear. It wants the government to do things openly and use the state apparatus in order to benefit the country. We must bargain and do things within a democratic form of administration. We must not put ourselves at a lower level or act like an ally that has to depend on the United States.

Copyright, a Dangerous Act

It seems that each faction is being very careful. This is good, because this is a very complex problem that is difficult for people in general to understand. This is true even if they are being careful because of domestic political reasons. In considering the copyright problem, the fact that parliament was dissolved and the Prem 5 administration failed to complete its term has caused people to consider not only international relations and economic benefits but also domestic political interests.

However, the copyright problem could still prove to be very dangerous if one faction makes the wrong move. This problem is a challenge to the ability of the government, and it could determine whether the government survives.

Bunchu Views U.S. Trade

42070019 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai
26 Sep 88 p 2

[Interview with Bunchu Rotchanasathian, the leader of the Community Action Party, by Suphapchai Bunchan; date and place not given]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] [Suphapchai] How are the weaknesses of this administration different from those of the previous administration?

[Bunchu] What the present administration has failed to do is to formulate plans in advance. It has not formulated plans to deal with emergencies that could arise in the future. Take the change in attitude of a trading partner such as the United States, for example. The United States is a large and important trading partner that accounts for approximately 20 percent of our exports. They are putting pressure on us to take steps to

solve the problems. They don't think that we are treating them fairly. They think that we are copying their copyrights or using the results of their research without compensating them. They think that this is unfair. They think that some of the tariffs that we have imposed on their goods are unfair. They are considering all these things to pressure us into doing what they want. They want these things in exchange for the rights that they have granted us. The government must make preparations to deal with this. It should discuss these matters with the people and with businessmen, whose interests will be affected by these changes. It should discuss matters and formulate plans concerning what each person concerned must do. The changes that have occurred will definitely affect us. But instead of making preparations to deal with the situation, we have not done anything. All we have done is talk. In short, we have not made preparations or formulated plans. Thus, the opposition must stipulate methods by submitting a motion in parliament.

An important weakness of this administration is that it has not formulated any plans to deal with the problems that will undoubtedly arise in the future. The government is very weak in this respect. The government focuses only on the immediate problems. It makes an effort to solve problems only when the situation forces it to do so. This is the way the government works instead of formulating plans in advance. We know that steps can be taken to prevent problems from arising instead of allowing problems to arise and then trying to solve them.

[Suphapchai] What can the government do regarding the Copyright Law in order to reduce the pressure from various groups?

[Bunchu] The government must explain to the people why it is necessary to revise the law and what is involved. It must explain that after this is revised, the government will take steps to ensure that this affects us as little as possible. The revisions must be reasonable. If we can make concessions on something, we should do so. If the time can be extended, we can adjust ourselves. Revising the Copyright Act will definitely have an effect. But we must do so in a reasonable manner and try to limit the harmful effects as much as possible. During the negotiations, there must be concessions by both sides. There must be bargaining.

We don't have to give in to them on everything. Actually, there are many things about which we can bargain. But we must bring things together and formulate a plan of action. We must decide on our tactics. When the time comes to negotiate, all sides will be in harmony. The private sector must be able to adjust to the situation and to the government's policies. As for how great a role the private sector will play on the economic front, the public and private sectors should try and adjust to each other.

[Suphapchai] Some members of the opposition are still opposed to revising the Copyright Act.

[Bunchu] It should be understood that the opposition is not closing the door to all discussion on this. We must consider what we are willing to concede and what we won't concede. Some things must be postponed. We are not talking just about the copyright issue. They are many issues. Thus, it is essential to formulate plans. [passage omitted]

Subin Comments

42070019 Bangkok *SIAM RAT in Thai*
21 Sep 88 pp 1, 2, 16

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] Mr Subin Pinkhayan, the minister of commerce, said that the government parties must consider what to do about this law. He feels that the government should submit a proposal to parliament. The parties will have to discuss whether to do this. If it does, there should first be unanimity among the government parties. If there is a lack of unity among the government parties, the government should not submit a proposal. Many people feel this way. "We are now waiting for the meeting in order to stipulate a position. But this is not an urgent matter."

Mr Subin said that as for the proposal to exclude computer software, he feels that that would be good because that would make things clearer. It would make it easier to understand this law. But this must be discussed at the meeting of government parties. [passage omitted]

At parliament at 1500 hours that same day, Mr Anuson Thamchai, the head of the executive organization of the Chulalongkon University Student Club, said that the United States is trying to put pressure on the Thai government to revise the copyright and intellectual property protection acts. He wants the Thai government to handle this matter by doing what is best for Thailand. Revising the law should be the responsibility of the legislature of each country. They should do what is best for the people. This should not be done because of pressure from other countries. It is wrong for the United States to use the GSP as a bargaining chip. [passage omitted]

Mr Anuson said that a report from the Ministry of Commerce has said that the GSP benefits Thailand very little. If these goods do not receive any GSP rights, this will have little effect on their ability to compete on U.S. markets. Also, the United States has joined the Berne Convention and is receiving copyright protection. It doesn't need to pressure Thailand. We are part of the world community. We have excellent copyright and intellectual property laws. "Thailand has low technology. If the trading of technology is restricted by revising the Copyright Act, that will limit our ability to develop our technology and our ability to stand on our own feet. We do not agree with the statement that copyrights are a right that protect everyone and that the United States should receive protection, too. The United States has not

acted in accord with international law. Moreover, the technologies of our two countries are very different," said Mr Anuson. [passage omitted]

Editorial on Copyright

42070019 Bangkok *DAILY NEWS in Thai*
24 Sep 88 p 5

[Editorial: "Copyright Law Must Be 'Put on Ice'"]

[Text] The draft Copyright Act, which had been submitted to parliament before parliament was dissolved, is again creating problems. The United States sent Mr William Verity, the secretary of commerce, to meet with Maj Gen [Major General] Chatchai Chunhawan, the prime minister, and have him request that Thailand pass this law on behalf of the United States. The United States wants to earn income from copyrights here to help solve its trade deficit problem. What this will mean is that Thailand will have to pay huge sums of money in copyright fees. The United States has threatened that if Thailand fails to pass this copyright law, the United States will cut the GSP rights on Thai goods exported to the United States and use the Trade Act as a protectionist measure against Thai goods. The government has indicated that it will give in to the United States. It has said that it will submit another draft Copyright Act to parliament for promulgation in order to please the United States.

Actually, the Copyright Law is a technical law concerning trade compensation between Thailand and the United States. Because Thailand exports large quantities of goods to the United States, we have to grant them rights in return. But now, the copyright problem is no longer limited to the sphere of trade compensation. Political problems have arisen, and interest groups that have been affected in various ways have become involved. Those who will benefit from the Copyright Law include the producers and owners of the factories that produce goods granted GSP rights. Those who will be adversely affected by this law include those who use goods on which a copyright fee must be paid to the United States. This includes medicines and intellectual property such as videos, computer software, agricultural goods, and machinery copied from the United States. It is people in general who will be adversely affected. Put simply, the merchants who export goods to the United States will grow rich while those who use goods copied from the United States will have to spend more and more money for such goods. Thus, the interests of the two groups are diametrically opposed.

This draft act once shook the government of Gen Prem Tinsulanon. That was because the government parties split apart on this issue. In the end, the government of Gen Prem fell. Thus, before Maj Gen Chatchai Chunhawan revives this bill and submits it to the House of Representatives, he should consider this matter very carefully. This could precipitate a political crisis unnecessarily. This administration just came to power and is

trying to gain stability in order to show that this elected government can survive longer than previous governments. The question that needs to be considered is whether we will allow this law, which is being promulgated in order to please the United States, to destroy the stability of the government.

We feel that the government should review this matter. For example, administration officials should not become directly involved in exerting pressure to ensure that this bill passes parliament. The MP's should be allowed to vote on this issue freely. Parliament should be free to establish a subcommittee to consider this bill before accepting the principles. This is one way of shelving this draft law, that is, no time limit would be stipulated. The United States could not blame the Thai government for stalling, because Thailand is a democratic country. Parliament has the power to consider things independently. We don't see why parliament and the administration should have to get into such a great argument that parliament has to be dissolved or the government must resign just because of a single law aimed at pleasing the United States.

Slowdown in Military Ties With PRC Urged

BK1511080788 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai
15 Nov 88 p 8, 9

[Article by Kawi Chongkitthawon: "Think Carefully About a Chinese Arms Stockpile in Thailand"]

[Excerpts] It appears that the Thai Armed Forces have reached a firm decision that the establishment of a Chinese arms stockpile in Thailand is essential to improvement of the country's defense capability, evidenced by Prime Minister General Chatchai Chunhawan's support and his view that the stockpile is Thailand's affair, which the other ASEAN countries should understand, and his comment that both Indonesia and Malaysia have not expressed concern over it.

The purpose of PRC Prime Minister Li Peng's visit to Thailand was to emphasize bilateral relations, the Chinese stand on Cambodia, as well as the Chinese desire to strengthen ties in all forms with the ASEAN countries. The Chinese premier assured that the Chinese policy will not change regardless of whether or not the Cambodian problem is successfully resolved. [passage omitted]

The degree of success of China's desired ties with ASEAN countries hinges on development in Thai-Chinese relations, in which the military aspect seems to gain in prominence.

Security relations between Thailand and China in the past 2-3 years have not taken into account the trend which has been shaping in the region because the Vietnamese threat in the past decade and the recent fighting with Laos over Ban Romklag have preoccupied Thai

military leaders with strengthening Thai defense capability by relying on Chinese weapons which are cheaper and whose delivery time and procedures are much more convenient than from Western countries.

Military and security cooperation between Thailand and China definitely have repercussions on stability in the Southeast Asia. Intimate Chinese-Thai relations have always been viewed as political cooperation aimed at pressuring quick Vietnamese withdrawal from Cambodia.

The important question which follows is if a political settlement of the Cambodian problem is successful but Chinese-Thai military cooperation continues to grow as the world political situation relaxes, focus of ASEAN and other countries in the region will turn to the military cooperation between Thailand and China, especially the establishment of the weapons stockpile.

True, the Vietnamese threat will remain even after a settlement of the Cambodian problem, but the threat could not be so great as to warrant a second weapon stockpile [after the one established by the United States].

ASEAN countries have always supported and extended close cooperation to Thailand on the Cambodian problem. Some observers have even claimed that without the Cambodian problem ASEAN solidarity could have crumbled. Such could happen if Thailand and China continue to strengthen security cooperation. Other ASEAN countries are worried about threat from China, seeing China posing the greater long-term threat to the region than Vietnam. [passage omitted]

Thailand may not fear China because of closeness between the Thai and Chinese peoples and long history of friendship between the two countries. But the way other ASEAN countries feel about China is much different, and half of these countries have no diplomatic relations with China (Singapore, Brunei, and Indonesia).

Therefore, maybe it is time to review Chinese-Thai relations, particularly the military and security aspects, within the framework of ASEAN. Close Chinese-Thai relations have distanced Thailand from other ASEAN colleagues whose feelings about China have not changed. If Thailand wants to continue to develop military cooperation with China, it certainly can do so, but at the risk of destroying ASEAN unity and spirit which seek to collectively oversee security and stability of the region.

It is advisable to proceed slowly with military and security cooperation with China and emphasize trade because in that way the wish of every party in the region is better served.

Chatchai 'Active' Role in Foreign Policy Seen
BK1511014388 Bangkok THE NATION in English
14 Nov 88 Afternoon Edition p 17

[Text] M.R. Sukhumphan Boriphat PM's [prime minister's] adviser on foreign policy, said this morning the prime minister will assume an active role on foreign policy matters instead of leaving it in the hands of the Foreign Ministry as was the case with former premier Gen [General] Prem Tinsulanon.

"I don't think it is out of pattern for a prime minister to be keen on foreign policy matters. What went on during the eight years and seven months of Prem's rule is an exception to the rule," he said.

Sukhumphan said he sympathized with Gen Prem for letting the Foreign Ministry monopolize the handling of foreign policy.

"He cannot be blamed because he has little knowledge in this area," the adviser said.

Sukhumphan yesterday broke his three-month silence with his public statements on Chatchai's plan to visit Vietnam most likely next year. He told THE NATION this morning "I had to speak out because there are still many misunderstandings about the prime minister and from now on I will make public statements whenever I deem it appropriate to clear up confusion regarding foreign policy issues."

He said he had avoided making public statements for three months because he then thought he should play his roles behind the scenes.

The adviser denied he had made a commitment to avoid airing his views and instead channelling them to the prime minister.

Sukhumphan was referring to a report that he made the commitment during a meeting several months ago with Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila after he had criticized the minister at a Thammasat University seminar.

"I ventured my views the last day of my academic freedom. The following day I was officially appointed PM's adviser," he said.

The adviser said his comments could have upset the foreign minister and that he called on the minister to pay his respects the way a young man does with a senior person who is like an "uncle".

"But I did not apologize to him at all," he said.

The adviser said despite his advisory position, he is a "born-academician" but certainly he would not air his views freely because he is now wearing "two hats".

He said it was a misunderstanding that the PM's advisers are seeking to take over the foreign policy roles from the Foreign Ministry.

"It's impossible for us to carry out the work of the Foreign Ministry because we are not implementing officials. But on the other hand, we have to report to the prime minister, and not the Foreign Ministry," he said.

Sukhumphan said what is needed now is a greater degree of flexibility to facilitate a breakthrough on Kampuchea.

"We should look into the future, become more flexible and try to enhance the prospect of a negotiated settlement instead of sticking to the old styles," he said.

He said he held talks with a Lao deputy foreign minister early last week to pave the way for Chatchai's upcoming visit to Vientiane.

"I made it clear that the prime minister's trip is not going to be a working visit but rather a familiarization trip for him to get to know Prime Minister Kaysone Phomvihane. The prime minister cannot negotiate with the Laotian counterpart until they have become acquaintances," the adviser said.

He said the Lao side was concerned over the deadlock on the border dispute at the Romklao border village.

However, the Laotians welcome the prime minister's plan to visit Laos.

Clarifying his remark that the prime minister would visit Vietnam next year, the adviser said it was Chatchai's own desire to visit the country.

"That's final but when and how the idea will be put into action has yet to be worked out. Most likely, I think he will visit Vietnam next year," he said.

Sukhumphan, summing up his ideas, said like the Sino-Thai normalization process, the efforts to normalize ties with Vietnam and Laos will take time.

*** Indochina Trade, Political Issues Debated**

MFA Commissions Study

42070020 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai
26 Sep 88 p 5

[Text] A report from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs stated that the Institute of Foreign Policy Studies has entrusted university scholars with the task of conducting a study on Thai policy toward Vietnam in 1990, which is the year that the Vietnamese Government has promised to withdraw all its forces from Cambodia. The people entrusted with the task of conducting this study are Dr Kanok Wongtrangan, Prof Piyanat Bunnak, and Dr Somchai Phokphatwiwat. They have been given 1 year to conduct the study. They began about 2 months ago.

The study will focus on the likelihood of Vietnam withdrawing its forces from Cambodia as promised, and what the government's policy should be if Vietnam does in fact withdraw its forces. They will also study other matters, such as trade and social issues.

A news source said that this is the first time that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has allowed outside scholars to participate in conducting such a study. Recently, scholars have begun playing a greater role. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs wants to obtain the views of as many people as possible.

As for the present role and attitude of the Thai Government toward Vietnam, even though people in the private sector are not officially allowed to invest in Vietnam, things have been relaxed. The thing that must be considered is how much to relax things. It's impossible to expand trade greatly with Vietnam. Because if that is done, the ASEAN countries will take that as a sign that they can trade with Vietnam.

"Even though Singapore and Malaysia are now trading with and investing in Vietnam to a certain extent, they can't do that freely. But if the Thai Government announces that it will permit free trade with Vietnam, these other countries will follow suit. That could have serious consequences. Thus, at present, Thailand should consider how much to relax things," said the news source.

Conflict Over PRK Timber

42070020 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai
3 Oct 88 pp 1, 21

[Excerpt] [Page omitted] The P. Phaibun Sawmill Company Ltd has filed a complaint asking that the Customs Department release timber that it imported from Cambodia. A report from the Office of the Juridical Council has informed MATICHON that the Secretariat of the Prime Minister may submit this matter to parliament on 4 October.

This company charges that on 25 July 1987, the company signed a contract to purchase 1,340 logs totaling approximately 1,700 cubic meters and valued at 2.5 million baht from the Thai Khia Trading Company of Singapore. These logs came from the PRK. The logs were stamped and had a certificate showing that they came from Cambodia.

On 6 September 1987, the company brought these logs into the country through the Khlong Yai customs checkpoint in Trat Province. However, Customs Department officials refused to release the logs, claiming that they could not accept a document (the certificate of origin) from a country that does not have diplomatic relations with Thailand. They also filed criminal charges against Mr Thanit Traiwuti, a Prachachon Party MP from Trat Province and the manager of this company. He was charged with importing logs without permission.

Prior to this, the company orally asked customs officials whether it could import these logs. The customs officials told the company that it could. Furthermore, an announcement issued by the Ministry of Commerce stated that logs with the stamp of the producing company and a certificate of origin from the exporting country can be imported without having to obtain permission from the minister of commerce. This did not stipulate that the certificate had to come from a country that has diplomatic relations with Thailand.

The report stated that the Complaints Committee, Office of the Juridical Council, took this complaint and asked customs officials to come explain things. The Customs Department explained that Cambodia has never had diplomatic relations with Thailand. Thus, the Customs Department has never seen the stamp of this country. It sent a letter to the National Security Council (NSC) asking for its view on whether it should accept the payment of the log tax. It also asked the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to determine whether this was a genuine document from Cambodia.

The NSC informed the Customs Department that at present, the government does not recognize the Heng Samrin system or have any state relations with the PRK. The government does not support trade with this system. Thus, a certificate of origin from the Heng Samrin system does not have any value. If we accepted this certificate of origin for this shipment of logs, this could be construed to mean that Thailand recognizes the Heng Samrin system. Thus, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs cannot accept this document, because that would constitute defacto recognition of this system.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs said that the ministry cannot determine the legitimacy of this certificate, because the Thai Government does not consider the Phnom Penh government, which was set up by Vietnam, to be the legitimate government of Cambodia. Even if there were some other means of examining this document, for the reason just mentioned, the Thai Government is not in a position to consider this.

However, the Complaints Committee decided that the announcement issued by the Ministry of Commerce did not stipulate that the stamp, export authorization, or certificate of origin must be from a country that has diplomatic relations with Thailand. This announcement cannot be construed to mean that this document must come from a country that has diplomatic relations with Thailand. Thus, it submitted a motion to the prime minister, Maj Gen Chatchai Chunhawan, asking him to consider ordering the Customs Department to accept the tax payment and release this shipment of logs. Moreover, if the government's policy is to require importers to obtain authorization from the Ministry of Commerce before they can import goods from certain countries, this announcement should be revised. The list of countries should be clear.

Besides this, the secretary general of the Office of the Juridical Council feels that if the prime minister issues an order based on the line of the Complaints Committee, that will set a precedence. That is, if the state severs relations with a country, that will take effect legally only after this has been clearly stated in the law. Thus, the prime minister should submit this matter to the cabinet to decide whether the cabinet is responsible and can make decisions regarding international relations. The decision that is made on this issue could affect international relations. This will be tantamount to recognizing the "cabinet," which will be the organization that will make the decisions on matters affecting international relations.

The matter of the complaint was finally resolved in July 1988 before the "Chatchai 1" administration took office. After Maj Gen [Major General] Chatchai became prime minister, he announced that he intended to open trade with Indochina. However, this policy is not in accord with the views of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Hopes for SRV, PRK Deals

42070020 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 24 Sep 88 p 6

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Dr Chaikut Kansut, the president of the Irel Thai Marine Company, disclosed that new shipbuilding projects in the future will focus more on foreign markets. The shipbuilding market has now expanded to Egypt, which has hired the company to build a ship costing more than 100 million baht. Burma has hired the company to build a "lighthouse" boat costing 35 million baht. It has already made an advance payment. However, because of the turmoil in Burma, it is not certain who will pay the remaining amount owed. It is thought that the situation in Burma will soon return to normal and that the company will be able to collect the balance owed.

Mr Chaikut said that the company is interested in building boats for Vietnam and Cambodia, because these countries have a long coastline. The government should transform the battlefield into a trade field. [passage omitted]

Indochina Trade Hailed

42070020 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 20 Sep 88 p 5

[Excerpt] Mr Thammanun Duangmani, the president of the Securities Exchange of Thailand, talked about the securities market following the election. He said that in general, the various factors are favorable to the securities market. Of particular significance is the fact that the government has formulated a clearer policy on trading with the Indochina countries. This will benefit the companies registered on the securities market. [passage omitted]

Vietnam

Nguyen Co Thach Holds Talks With Rogachev

BK2311103088 Hanoi International Service in English
1000 GMT 23 Nov 88

[Text] Vietnam and the Soviet Union have expressed their hope that the positive outcome of the meetings among the Kampuchean parties and the informal meeting in Jakarta last July will help find the same reasonable political solution to the Kampuchea issue in the interests of the Kampuchean people and of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

The stance was made in Hanoi during talks between Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach and Deputy Foreign Minister Tran Quang Co and his Soviet counterpart, Mr Rogachev, who is on a visit to Vietnam from 21 to 23 November. The two sides welcomed the results of the meetings between Chairman Hun Sen and Prince Sihanouk and among the three opposing Kampuchean parties held recently in Paris. They highly acclaimed and fully supported a statement on the national reconciliation policy of the PRK made public by Chairman Hun Sen in Paris in early November, describing it as an important contribution to the outcome of the those meetings. Vietnam and the Soviet Union once again renewed their wish for a normalized and improved relations with China to purify the situation in the region and the world.

Talks With Gusev on Cooperation

BK2211115788 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1100 GMT 22 Nov 88

[Text] Today, 22 November, Comrade Nguyen Co Thach, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of Vietnam's Subcommittee of the Vietnam-Soviet Intergovernmental Committee on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, had a working session with Comrade Gusev, vice chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers and chairman of the Soviet Subcommittee of the Soviet-Vietnam Intergovernmental Committee on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, who is on a visit to Vietnam.

The two sides reviewed the implementation of the decisions made by the 13th session of the Vietnam-Soviet Intergovernmental Committee held in Ho Chi Minh City last January. They also exchanged views on measures aimed at renovating and raising the effectiveness of the cooperation between the two countries in accordance with the restructuring and renovation lines of the two parties and with the agreements reached by the leaders of the two parties and countries at their summit meetings.

The two sides stressed that besides the very basic advantages, in the period of transition from the old to the new mechanism, the two sides should promptly detect and deal with any glitches in implementing the agreements and should resolutely and definitely shift to the form of

cooperation in production as the mainstay on the basis of mutually beneficial accounting and of the development of both sides' latent potentials. The working session took place in an atmosphere permeated with fraternal comradeship.

On the same day, Comrade Gusev and his party visited and inspected work at the Hoa Binh hydroelectric power project.

Japanese Official To Discuss Cambodia, Trade
*BK2311110088 Hong Kong AFP in English 0950 GMT
23 Nov 88*

[Text] Hanoi, Nov 23 (AFP)—Japanese Deputy Foreign Minister Takakazu Kuriyama arrived here Wednesday for a two-day official visit to discuss the Cambodian situation and trade issues, diplomats said.

Mr. Kuriyama is to meet during his November 23-25 visit with his Vietnamese counterpart Tran Quang Co and holds talks Thursday with Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach.

Japan is Vietnam's biggest trade partner outside the socialist bloc.

The Vietnamese foreign minister discussed the Cambodian problem with Japanese officials during a visit to Japan in September.

Tokyo does not have official relations with the Hanoi-backed regime in Phnom Penh and recognizes the U.N.-seated Cambodian resistance, which comprises the Khmer Rouge and followers of Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Son Sann.

The Japanese Government has also pledged to finance the costs of sending an international peace-keeping force to Cambodia, which was proposed by Prince Sihanouk but rejected by Hanoi and Phnom Penh.

A Japanese delegation led by Yoshio Sakarauchi, a former foreign affairs minister and member of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, went to Cambodia in June and met with Premier Hun Sen.

But a Vietnamese Foreign Affairs Ministry spokeswoman said in August that Japan continued with its "negative politics with regards to the Cambodian problem and to Vietnam."

Tokyo gives Hanoi some economic aid, while some Japanese companies invest in Vietnam and give the country some loans.

In April a Japanese firm specializing in trade with Indochina, VELK, gave Vietnam 1.2 million U.S. dollars in aid to buy a silk mill, which is to be returned to Vietnam in two years under "buy back" terms.

Vietnam-Hungary Cooperation Documents Signed
*BK1311083988 Hanoi VNA in English 0721 GMT
13 Nov 88*

[Text] Hanoi VNA November 13—A long-term programme for economic, scientific and technical cooperation between Vietnam and Hungary up to the year 2000 was signed in Budapest on Nov. 10.

The document was reached at the end of the 15th session of the Vietnam-Hungary Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation held in Budapest from Nov. 8-10, which was attended by a Vietnamese delegation led by Tran Duc Luong, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and head of the Vietnamese Section of the said commission; and Hungarian delegation led by Pal Teneyi, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, president of the National Commission for Technical Development and Head of the commission's Hungarian Section. Also on this occasion, a protocol on goods exchange and payment for 1989 between the two countries was concluded.

After the session, on Nov. 11 Tran Duc Luong was received by Peter Medgyessy, Member of the HSWP [Hungarian Socialist Workers Party] Central Committee and Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers. The two sides expressed satisfaction over the constant development of the bilateral cooperation in these fields and expressed their parties and governments' determination to further expand the cooperation in various domains.

Further on Exchange Protocol
*BK1211152688 Hanoi VNA in English 1445 GMT
12 Nov 88*

[Text] Hanoi VNA November 12—A protocol on goods exchange between Vietnam and Hungary was signed in Budapest on Friday.

Under the protocol, Vietnam will continue to export ready-made clothing and rubber-based products to Hungary in exchange for the latter's pharmaceuticals and textiles and telecommunications equipment.

Chairman Do Muoi Writes on Labor Strength
*BK0311052588 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese
27 Sep 88 pp 2, 4*

[Article by Council of Ministers Chairman Do Muoi: "Fully Develop the Strength of Labor"]

[Text] Since the sixth party congress, the party and state have adopted many guidelines, policies, and measures to extricate the country from dire straits and gradually stabilize the socioeconomic situation and the people's livelihood. The Central Committee Resolutions No 2, 3, and 4; Political Bureau Resolutions No 10, 11, and 16 respectively on renovating the agricultural management

mechanism, urgent measures to oppose inflation, and renovating the management policy and system for industrial production installations operated by non-governmental economic components; and Council of Ministers Resolution No 217-HDBT and Decrees No 27, 28, and 29-HDBT, together with the new decisions on foreign economic relations, security, and national defense, and so forth have concretized the sixth party congress renovation guidelines a step further. The above-mentioned party and state resolutions have initially stirred up the labor zeal of the masses. Following the issuance of Resolution No 10, peasants in many localities enthusiastically "toiled very hard", invested more capital in the intensive cultivation of extra crops, and asked for the allocation of additional ricefields. As a result, the 1987-88 winter-spring crops in the north and the summer-fall crops in the south recently yielded well in many localities while long- and short-term industrial crops all developed well. Encouraging progress has also been scored in the domains of family-based and gardening economies. Many households have grown pepper, coffee, and cashew plants. The cultivation patterns of VAC [garden, pond, and pen], forest gardens, and forest hills have brought good results. The movements to raise shrimp and catch maritime products have developed vigorously.

Implementing the party Central Committee's third plenum resolution, the initiative and creativity of directors and workers in industry has begun to develop. More and more enterprises are running their businesses with profits, ensuring some revenues for the state budget while expanding investment in production to give workers regular jobs and guarantee the livelihood of laborers.

Implementing Political Bureau Resolution No 16 and Council of Ministers Decrees No 27, 27, and 29, thousands of private households in Ho Chi Minh City, Hanoi, Hai Phong, and other localities have invested capital and technology in expanding production and service, absorbing tens of thousands of workers and helping to create jobs for some the unemployed labor. Some universities and institutes of technology have begun to link technology to production, and have helped create new breeds and seeds, renew equipment, and improve industrial regulations. They have researched and produced new materials, enhanced product quality, turned out new products, and increased both social products and state revenues. Hundreds of thousands of our laborers are now working in friendly countries. Their diligence, intelligence, dexterity, and swift acquisition of technology have won the sympathy and confidence of their friends. The participation of army troops and other armed forces in production has brought about some practical results in the national economy. A new noteworthy trait is that many households eligible for social welfare benefits and retirees have actively participated in productive labor and family-based economy operations. Some of them have worked well, built their own production installations, and improved their living conditions.

It is necessary to see all of the strategic importance of effectively using social labor.

As a matter of fact, in our country, although there are still many difficulties in this or that domain and in this or that locality, the mass movement for productive labor has begun to bring about some results—more products for society and higher incomes through our own legitimate labor.

Labor is our country's most ample resource; it is a dynamic factor and a driving force indispensable to the national economy. However, we have neither paid proper attention to labor nor devised effective measures for using it; nor have we been able to arouse the enthusiasm and participation of broad sections of the masses to create a widespread and steady emulation movement for productive labor throughout the country. From the center down to the various sectors and echelons and the grass-roots units, we have yet to fully realize the strategic importance of the effective employment of social labor; hence, our failure to give due attention to organizing labor management satisfactorily to constantly increase social labor productivity. In mobilizing, organizing, managing, and employing the social labor forces, we still adhere to the old ways of thinking and the mechanism of bureaucratic centralism and subsidization. Consequently, we have failed to really release the production forces for which labor is the primary factor. This has resulted in the following:

- Labor forces and working time are left widely unused;
- Productivity, quality, and efficiency are poor; and
- Failure to pay appropriate attention at an early date to the family planning movement has resulted in an annual increase of millions of laborers (a rate of 3-3.5 percent) who need but cannot find employment.

These shortcomings affect the country's socioeconomic life in many ways, slow down the rates of social product and national income enlargement, and further deepen the major economic imbalances, particularly the wide gap between production and consumption that prevents the accumulation of considerable capital from within the national economy.

Although we have a surplus of labor and a lot of untapped potential, especially existing ones, employment is hard to find, thus making life difficult. Can we resolve the labor problem more satisfactorily?

At present, our labor forces are concentrated mainly in agriculture and the countryside. On top of this, agricultural production activities (which cover crop cultivation, livestock breeding, forestry, fishery, and rural branches and trades) are now the country's primary economic front. The party therefore advocates linking labor with land to develop agricultural production along the line of intensive cultivation, multicropping, and enlargement of the local cultivated areas in every village, district, and province, as well as on a nationwide scale with the aim of fully exploiting our labor and land potentials. Nearly 4 million hectares of agricultural land have not yet been put to use, and 7-8 million hectares of forestry land, open

country, and barren hills need to be covered with greenery—tree planting, by the way, is an economic activity that can have great results. The turnover rate in the use of cultivated land nationwide is estimated at about 1.5 while millions of rural laborers are unemployed. By correctly and creatively carrying out the above-mentioned party policy, employing more labor to increase the rate of land utilization, planting two to three crops a year, improving the intensity of crop cultivation and livestock breeding, opening up new cultivated areas locally and in the new economic zones, and using more labor to carry out water conservation and transform croplands, we will be able to employ rural labor more effectively and turn out more grain, foodstuffs, and marketable agricultural products without having to make large, costly capital investments or to import a lot of additional technical supplies. Many agricultural cooperatives in our country have employed labor to plant two or three crops a year, using as many as 300-400 man-days for each hectare of land per crop season, and harvested 5-7 tonnes of paddy per hectare each crop season. For the entire year, they have used thousands of man-days for each hectare and increased paddy yield to 10-12 tonnes per hectare. These are models of efficiency in labor employment and intensive crop cultivation that we can undoubtedly develop on a large scale. Many peasant families have also achieved very good economic results from their garden and household economic activities.

It is our state's policy to turn animal husbandry into a key branch of production, considering the fact that it attracts the participation of more households and collectives which, through the contract system, are able to turn out very valuable products for the society (meat and eggs) without having to make large capital investments. Nevertheless, the turnout of animal husbandry has so far accounted for only 15 percent of our agricultural production output. If they have additional subsidiary food products used as animal feed, many households and collectives will be able to quickly boost animal husbandry and turn out more fertilizer in service of crop cultivation. It is necessary for the state to pay more attention to developing animal husbandry a step further. This includes efforts to step up animal husbandry to produce meat for export. In this connection, it is very helpful to import products used in animal feed processing and to set up joint shrimp raising ventures with foreign countries.

Our country's sea area is very large and our sea-based economy has many potentials in terms of catching, raising, and processing marine products. If these factors can be put to use properly, they will yield enormous economic results and absorb a larger part of the work force.

Altogether, the strong development of the various rural occupations, services, and trades; the renovation of the agricultural management mechanism; and the application of a new contract system and other measures set

forth by the Political Bureau's Resolution No 10 will help set a fundamental guiding principle for effecting a rational redistribution and use of agricultural labor and rural population.

As far as industry and specialized small industry and handicraft are concerned, we have put to use a little more than 50 percent of the capacity of our existing machinery and equipment, and have yet to fully exploit the potentials of our small industrial and handicraft sector. In the meantime, a large part of our labor force in the urban and rural areas still faces unemployment or underemployment. As for the employed people, many of them do not put their hearts and souls into what they are doing. Labor discipline remains very loose. Our objective difficulties arise from a lack of energy, materials (both local and imported), and capital. If we heighten the sense of duty; work actively and creatively; muster all economic components and forces at home and abroad; try different approaches (joint ventures, partnerships, share-holdings, share certificates, and so forth); make in-depth investments in our existing production facilities; and purchase more supplies and raw materials to create more jobs and quickly increase social products, then we will be able to bring into full play our labor strength and resolve our common difficult problems.

We have every possibility of saving a substantial part of our energy (fuel, oil, coal, and electricity). There is more than enough electricity at night time. If we can increase the number of night shifts and organize them better, then we will achieve enormous economic results. Our fundamental guiding principle here is to make every effort to reduce energy consumption per unit of product. We have wasted part of our energy and have far exceeded our previously established energy consumption norms.

Good distribution to ensure better living and working conditions

We have other possibilities of saving our materials by applying technical innovations, by organizing close materials control, by encouraging everyone to practice thrift, and so forth. As far as our efforts to save foreign currency are concerned, we must reduce and then stop importing high grade, luxury goods and must reserve our foreign currency for importing supplies and raw materials. Efforts must be made to invest capital in those production projects likely to bring about early results. With our existing sources of capital drawn from long-term loans to purchase equipment, if we can get additional capital from within the country and invest it in construction and installation work we will be able to quickly bring about enormous results to the national economy. In this connection, we must work out various policies, economic levers, and other measures aimed at limiting or postponing the construction of nonproductive or unnecessary projects proposed by the state or the people at both central and local levels. Instead, let's concentrate what we have in hand in terms of supplies,

manpower, and finance mainly on medium- and small-size production projects. In this way, we can quickly recover our originally-invested capital and turn out products to meet the urgent requirements of production and life.

The concept of developing the five economic components during the first stage of the transitional period is correct, but as we have been slow in concretizing it into suitable, timely, and standardized policies and mechanisms and in institutionalizing it into law, the potentials of the individual, family-based, and private capitalist economies are yet to be fully mobilized for developing production and services in order to generate more employment.

We have not acted in a timely manner to broaden external economic relations for the purpose of drawing foreign capital and technology, and this has further limited the rate of economic development and reduced the possibility for the employment of social labor.

Such activities as exporting labor, organizing the production of export goods on labor contracts or labor cooperation, participating in an international division of labor, and expanding external services, also create more employment for laborers and increase state revenues in foreign currency. However, our policy of expanding international labor cooperation is not really specific, and its implementation has been slow and slipshod (with regard to both intellectual and manual labor). Since proper attention has not been paid to either the economic efficiency of this task or its complicated social impact, many problems that have arisen internally as well as in our relations with friendly countries should be studied and resolved appropriately. Labor cooperation among the three Indochinese countries, which is still in its initial stage, has only been effected under very limited forms.

Efforts to educate and train workers, improve the cultural and professional knowledge of laborers, and link education with productive labor have not been made in a broad, deep, and vigorous manner. Though adopted at an early date, the policy to set up work-study schools has not brought about practical results due to the lack of resolution in carrying it out. The development of science and technology has been slow and is not linked to production. Scientific-technological labor has been subjected to serious waste, and its capacity is not fully used for improving techniques, ensuring product quality, and increasing labor productivity.

Due attention has not been attached to organizing and managing labor in order to achieve high productivity; labor norms have not been correctly established and observed; remuneration for labor encourages laborers neither to heed the results of their work nor to constantly enhance their occupational skills; the forging of labor discipline is taken very lightly; and the spirit of voluntary labor remains weak with the concept of working for

a sense of professionalism, for themselves, and for society not yet being translated into the thought and action of the broad sections of the laboring people.

Employment, income, and life are organically related. We live only on the fruits of our own labor and not at the expense of others; and what is more, we must strive to turn out products in great quantities for society. It is necessary to stress that our life now and in the future depends entirely on how we perform our work today. At present, there still exist many irrationalities and inequities in the field of distribution, and the constant decrease in salaries and actual income of wage-earners, employees of the administrative and service sectors, members of the Armed Forces, retirees, and those eligible for social welfare benefits, has caused them difficulties in life. The party and state should take urgent and special measures to deal with this. Our principle is to work according to our ability and to get paid according to the efficiency of our labor, production, or other work activities. We can live only on what we produce, but distribution must be carried out satisfactorily so that we can live and work better. We do not tolerate instances where one gets more pay than his labor is worth or gets paid for nothing. These instances are violations of social equity which is giving rise to many negative phenomena in production and social life. We must see to it that everyone is gainfully employed, that everyone either creates or actively seeks employment, and that everyone works with high productivity, quality, and efficiency. This is the main goal of a socioeconomic development plan aimed at promoting the right to mastery and the responsibility of the laboring people for the cause of socialist construction and for the people's happiness.

The responsibility of our party and state to social labor is very heavy. Yet another issue of no less importance is to implement well social welfare policies. In the conditions of our country, these policies hold great economic, political, and social significance because our country has just gone through a war, and the number of wounded and sick soldiers and fallen heroes' surviving families is very large, whereas the number of retirees, people who are unfit to work, and needy people is increasing every day. At present, the situation of income, life, and living conditions of people benefiting from social welfare policies is in dire straits. A series of long existing social problems have burst out now in the course of renewing the agricultural management mechanism. This has compelled our party and state to, on the one hand, positively implement Resolution No. 10 of the Political Bureau on renovating agricultural management mechanism, and on the other hand, to provide timely guidance for the organization and implementation of social welfare policies in line with the renewal of mechanism.

There are many causes to the aforesaid situation. The prime cause is that we have not had perfect socioeconomic development strategies, including personnel strategy. Moreover, authorities from the Council of Ministers

down to every echelon and sector have failed to emphasize the tasks of generally reviewing realities and multiplying new factors and good models. Many new policies and systems have not been promptly concretized and synchronized. As a result, labor potential and other resources of the country have not been fully used and fully brought into play.

Emphasize the personnel factor and bring into full play labor strength.

The sixth party congress determined that the overall mission and general objectives of the remaining years in the initial stage are to "stabilize all aspects of the socioeconomic situation and continue building the necessary premises for socialist industrialization in the following stage."

With a view to implementing the aforesaid general objectives, we should emphasize the personnel factor and bring into full play labor strength. Liberating the production force is mainly liberating laborers from the shackles of bureaucratic centralism, and creating conditions for laborers to actively turn out much material and cultural wealth for society in order to "enrich the people and strengthen the country".

The tasks to be done immediately in this domain are to give everyone a job, to actively create jobs and seek jobs useful to oneself and society, and to effectively use the source of social labor.

The right to work is a fundamental right of citizens, specified in the Constitution of our country. Simultaneously, it is the workers' right and duty to practically exercise their mastery. As a result, the long-term and annual socioeconomic plans of the state are all directed toward the objectives of creating sufficient jobs for workers, effectively using social labor, constantly improving the people's living conditions, recycling and expanding production, and building socialism.

Based on the appropriate economic measures aimed at ensuring the implementation of the Party's and State's three major economic programs (the grain and foodstuffs program, the consumer products program, and the export products program), it is necessary to effect a rational labor distribution in order to comprehensively boost agricultural production, expand afforestation and fisheries, and develop rural occupations. Efforts must also be made to help the various cities and industrial centers develop their industries, handicrafts, and other services so they can fully absorb the local work force.

The sixth party congress resolution has ascertained that "the primary socioeconomic task to be carried out in the next few years is to guarantee employment for the work force, first of all, for the laboring people in the various

urban areas and youth." This calls for efforts on the part of the Party and State to devise concrete, effective problem-solving methods based on the following guidelines:

—Apart from consolidating and developing the state-run economy and making better use of equipment, it is necessary to continue improving the various policies and mechanisms to vigorously develop the non-state economic components and mobilize all sources of capital that still remain idle among the various economic sectors and people and invest them in production and absorb a larger part of the work force. To this end, as far as labor distribution is concerned, main importance must be given to the job development program designed for the local work force (households, production installations, districts, and provinces). At the same time, it is necessary to continue sending part of the labor strength to the various new economic zones beyond the provincial limits so people can participate in production in accordance with the mottoes of "the State and people work together," and "the people assume the key part and the state plays a supporting role." It is important to expand our youth education and vocational training system and to closely link theory with practice. In this way, upon completion of general education, our youth are well prepared for the job market.

Regarding planning, particularly allocation of funds for capital construction, it is necessary to invest more in productive fixed assets because they can help absorb a larger part of the work force. Efforts must also be made to import more supplies, machinery, equipment, and materials; and to limit the importation of consumer goods.

—It is necessary to link job development programs more closely with plans for expanding foreign economic relations. In this connection, special attention must be given to using foreign capital and technology to create more jobs, to exploiting all available resources, and to developing those kinds of industries that need many workers.

It is important to broaden labor cooperation by taking such effective approaches as doing work on contract, purchasing raw materials and selling end products, and sending more workers (including intellectual workers and technicians) on work assignments at the requests of the socialist countries and other countries.

Plans must be worked out to satisfactorily organize the movement for labor productivity among members of the Armed Forces. Measures must be taken to provide war invalids, recipients of the social welfare program, and retirees with jobs suitable to their health conditions.

2. Joint efforts must be made by the concerned branches and sectors to satisfactorily organize and manage the work force, and to ensure high productivity by reorganizing production and making better use of machinery and equipment. Steps must be taken to review and readjust material consumption norms, technical specifications, and labor norms; to apply scientific-technical innovations; to improve production and labor organizations; to heighten the sense of labor discipline; and to help workers improve their skills. In this way, we can reduce the rates of material and supply consumption and increase production output. Efforts must be exerted to reach or even exceed the previously established labor productivity records.

3. Wage and livelihood constitute one of the present complicated problems in our country and also cause daily anxious concern to every laborer. Faced with the difficult situation concerning the livelihood of the laboring people, our party and state have repeatedly examined, gradually dealt with, and will continue examining this problem aimed at ensuring that they enjoy practical and rational wages at a time when our economy is still rife with difficulties. However, there is a relationship of causality between wage and production. Enabling labor productivity to develop is a material condition for raising wages and the standard of living. On the contrary, proper wages are the important factor in stimulating production to develop. Meanwhile, we must use the results obtained to carry out expanded reproduction in order to create a premise for raising labor productivity and income. Therefore, in the area of production, wages must be based on the production and business results of the enterprise concerned and the labor productivity of each person. It is necessary to rigorously examine the level of work results and pay and income scale of each person on the basis of exercising the right to entrepreneurial autonomy, assuming responsibility for the business expenditures and profits of the production unit concerned, and acknowledging the difference in terms of income scale between laborers of the same enterprise and among various enterprises, sectors, and zones depending on the final work results that have actually been contributed to society by each laborer. Wages for the nonproductive administrative sector, the Armed Forces, and beneficiaries of various policies depend mainly on the increase in the sources of income for state budget. It is necessary to reduce the number of administrative staff personnel. In the immediate future, the state must resolve the policies concerning wage and income, first for the education sector, and then for the public health sector, the Armed Forces, and beneficiaries of various policies.

4. Along with resolving the problem of employment and ensuring practical wages and living conditions for the

laboring people, all sectors, echelons, and basic economic units must constantly pay attention to improving work conditions and ensuring safety in production with specific systems. This is aimed at avoiding work accidents and illness caused by their professions, maintaining health conditions, prolonging their working abilities, and demonstrating the superiority of socialism which considers human beings as the most valuable asset. It is important to ensure that attention is also paid to caring for female laborers.

5. It is necessary to formulate step by step the policies on socialist social welfare for all citizens under the motto, "The state and the people work together." To achieve this, we must, on the one hand, seek every available measure to ensure practical income for beneficiaries of social policies. We must stabilize their livelihood and deal with irrationalities in the current policies, especially for those whose beneficiaries are actually facing difficulties. On the other hand, we must create favorable conditions for workers to develop production depending on the work ability of each of them. We must also make every effort to ensure that all mass organizations care for and assist social policy beneficiaries.

6. We must continue formulating and improving the systems, policies, and mechanisms for tasks related to labor, war invalids, and social welfare. The essential thing in various policies and mechanisms is that we must truly consider the people as the root; truly take into account the material and spiritual interests of the people of all strata, and bring into play the right to take the initiative of basic units while ensuring the laboring people's freedom in their work on the basis of gradually shifting the present mechanism of staff recruitment to the system of labor contracts.

7. Efforts must be made to intensify the state's unified management in tasks related to labor, war invalids, and social welfare while inspecting and controlling all domains of various issues concerning these groups on the basis of formulating or improving the system of labor and social laws. It is necessary to accelerate the drafting of the labor law. In the immediate future, we must urgently draft the law on labor obligations and interests of citizens, the law on labor safety, and the law on labor contracts.

8. It is necessary to consolidate and strengthen the organizational structure, apparatus, and cadres of the labor, war invalids, and social welfare sectors from the central level to localities so as to satisfy the needs arising from its work. It is also necessary to intensify its planning and training tasks; improve its standards of knowledge, especially in the socioeconomic field; and strengthen unity among its ranks to ensure that it is capable of satisfactorily fulfilling all assignments.

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